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BULGARIAN MBFR DELEGATE SPEAKS AT VIENNA SESSION

AU161907 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Jun 86 p 5

[Petur Ivanov report: "An Essential Incentive at the Vienna Negotiations"]

[Text] Vienna, 12 Jun (RABOTNICHESKO DELO dispatch) -- Ambassador Enyo Savov, leader of the delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, took the floor today at the plenary session of the Vienna negotiations for the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

Ambassador Savov pointed out that the reduction of the level of nuclear confrontation is the most important of the efforts of Warsaw Pact, aimed at the consolidation of security in the world, and that, at the same time, this task is closely linked to the solution of the problems of reducing conventional weapons. This line of the socialist countries was also included in the decisions of the recently concluded conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee held in Budapest.

The appeal to the NATO proposes a detailed and essential limitation of conventional arms, Armed Forces, and tactical nuclear weapons in Europe -- reaching from the Atlantic to the Urals. Unfortunately, as the Bulgarian delegate, stressed, the NATO bloc has not yet manifested any readiness to reduce in practice, or to limit its military programs. Everyone is aware of the fact what serious consequences for international security and for mutual confidence among the countries can result from the unilteral refusal to implement the commitments included in the most important international law documents, pertaining to the limitation of the most terrible types of weapons -- namely, nuclear weapons.

The Bulgarian delegate devoted an essential part of his statement to the question of confidence between East and West at the Vienna negotiations.

It appears after all that the NATO states are still incapable of renouncing the temptation to take advantage of these negotations to conceal the so-called additional rearmament to disrupt the existing military parity in the central part of our continent and to achieve superiority over the Warsaw Pact states. The leader of the Bulgarian delegation closed his statement by stressing that without a bilateral interest in achieving the goals assigned by the Vienna negotiations, namely in achieving a reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, it is impossible and unthinkable to expect a successful conclusion of the negotiations.

MIKHAYLOV BRIEFS CPSU GROUP ON IDEOLOGICAL WORK

AU191918 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Comrade Stoyan Mikhaylov received a working group of the CPSU Central Committee, which is visiting Bulgaria in connection with cooperation between the two fraternal parties During the friendly talks the Soviet guests were briefed on topical problems in the ideological work that the BPC is doing in order to fulfill the decisions of the 13th congress.

ROMANIAN, BULGARIAN PLANNING CHIEFS MEET FOR TALKS

AU191815 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Comrade Georgi Atanasov received Stefan Birlia, chairman of the Romanian State Planning Committee. [Words indistinct] Talks began between Ivan Iliev, chairman of the State Planning Commission, and Stefan Birlia. Questions are being discussed concerning the expansion of bilateral economic cooperation and trade.

Cooperation Memorandum Signed

AU192045 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] The talks held in Sofia between the delegations from the planning organs of Bulgaria and Romania ended with the signing of a memorandum. The development of economic relations between the two countries over the period until 1990 was examined. Concrete measures were set out for deepening cooperation in material production and increasing mutual deliveries. The two countries will exchange a larger quantity of products than that agreed on for the metallurgical and chemical industries and, chiefly, for machine building. Bulgaria will increase its export of hoisting and handling machines and electronics, while the Romanian side will increase its export of locomotives, (?drilling) equipment, and tractors. The document was signed by Ivan Iliev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, and Stefan Birlia, chairman of the State Planning Committee of Romania.

ZIMBABWEAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

AU191122 Sofia BTA in English 0958 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Sofia, June 19 (BTA) -- Rev. Canaan Banana, president of Zimbabwe, arrived here today on an official visit at the invitation of State Council President Todor Zhivkov. At the Sofia airport Rev. Canaan Banana was welcomed by Mr. Todor Zhivkov and other officials.

The official Bulgaro-Zimbabwean talks are to start this afternoon and the two leaders will discuss issues of the bilateral cooperation and the possibilities for its further promotion as well as issues of the international situation.

The contacts between Bulgaria and Zimbabwe date back to the years of the liberation struggle of the Zimbabwean people and they were considerably activated after the country won its independence. The meetings between Mr. Todor Zhivkov and Mr. Robert Mugabe in 1981 and 1985 in Sofia were of special importance for bilateral cooperation. Bulgaria highly values Zimbabwe's constructive policy directed towards the defence of world peace and the firm stand of this country in the struggle against colonialism, racism and apartheid.

Zhivkov, Banana Begin Talks

AU192008 Sofia BTA in English 1812 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Sofia, June 19 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of Bulgaria's State Council, and Mr Canaan Banana, president of Zimbabwe, started their official talks today. They expressed their satisfaction with the development of the relations between the two states and the conviction that the current talks will further promote these relations. It was noted that the economic ties could be broadened considerably. The Bulgarian head of state noted the need to seek new and more efficient forms of cooperation.

Mr Canaan Banana expressed gratitude to Bulgaria's government for the aid estended to Zimbabwe during the latter's socio-economic changes. He dwelled at length on the situation in the southern prt of Africa and condemned the actions of the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa, aimed at destabilizing the neighbouring countries.

The president of Zimbabwe spoke in support of the proposals of the socialist countries included in the final document of the session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty, held in Budapest recently.

Mr Todor Zhivkov again reiterated Bulgaria's support for the struggle of the peoples against racism. He noted the need to halt the arms race in order to avert the threat of a nuclear holocaust. The Bulgarian head of state also briefed his guest on the idea to turn the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons.

The Bulgarian side in the talks consisted of Mr Stoyan Markov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Research and Technologies Committee, Mr Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairman of the State Council, Mr Radoy Popivanov, minister of public health, Mr Belcho Belchev, minister of finance and Mr Lyubomir Popov, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

The Zimbabwe side was represented by Mr Sydney Sekeremayi, minister of health, Mr Richard Hove, minister of mines, and Mr Morton Malianga, deputy minister of finance, economic planning and development.

EGYPTIAN-BULGARIAN ECONOMIC PROTOCOL SIGNED

AU181442 Sofia BTA in English 1158 18 Jun 86

[Text] Sofia, June 18 (BTA) -- Fresh opportunities to the expansion of business cooperation between Bulgaria and Egypt opened up during the eighth session of the Mixed Commission for Economic and Technical Cooperation, which came to a close today with the signing of a protocol.

The document was signed for Bulgaria by Mr Atanas Ginev, deputy minister of trade, and for Egypt by Mr 'Abd al-Aziz al-Zawi, first deputy minister of planning and international cooperation.

It was pointed out that over the last few years trade and economic relations between the two countries have been making progress. The countertrade has been increasing and diversifying. The first successful steps have been made towards industrial cooperation.

At the same time, it was emphasised that there are still untapped resources for the extension of contacts. Ties in machine building, electrical engineering, the food industry, agriculture and tourism show much promise.

PALESTINIAN LEADER DISCUSSES MIDEAST DURING VISIT

AU191951 Sofia BTA in English 1858 GMT 19 Jun 86

["Support for the Arab People of Palestine" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, June 19 (BTA) -- Mr Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Pelestine, paid a visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of the Committee for Solidarity With the Peoples of Asia and Africa from June 15 to June 19, 1985.

The guest had talks with General Slavcho Trusnki, chairman of the committee, and with representatives of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, the Central Committee of the Dimitrov Young Communist League and the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Red Cross. The guest was received by Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP.

Hawatimah briefed his hosts on the situation in the Middle East and on the state of the Palestine resistance. The participants in the talks expressed the view that the Middle East crisis can be overcome completely only through the joint efforts of all states concerned, including the PLO, the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. A solution could only be found at an international conference in the Middle East. The participants in the talks once again voiced support for the inviolable right of the people of Palestine to have their own sovereign stsate. They condemned all separatist deals which disregard the Palestine resistance on a patriotic and antiimperialist basis.

Mr Hawatimah expressed his organization's gratitude for the Bulgarian people's consistent support to the just cause of the Palestinian people.

BRITISH COMMUNIST LEADER MEETS BALEV, STANISHEV

AU191603 Sofia BTA in English 1505 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Sofia, June 19 (BTA) -- Mr Jerry Pocock, member of the Executive Committee of the CC of the Communist Party of Great Britain, paid a working visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

The guest was received by Mr Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, and by Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP. The cordial discussions centered on the two parties' activities and on international issues. The participants in the talks discussed matters related to the international working class movement. They reiterated their willingness to further promote the cooperation between the BCP and the Communist Party of Great Britain in the name of the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism.

YORDANOV RECEIVES VISITING AFGHAN OFFICIAL

AU121259 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Jun 86 p 4

[Text] Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the Council of Intellectual Development, yesterday received (Akhbar Kargar), chairman of the State Committee on Press and Publishing of Afghanistan. The friendly talk was attended by Mohamed Seddiq Rahpoe, ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to Bulgaria.

LEADERS OF SOFIA CITY, OKRUG, COUNCILS ELECTED

AU191820 Sofia BTA in English 1735 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Sofia, June 19 (BTA) -- An opening session of the Sofia People's Council for the 1986-1988 mandate was held here today.

The city councillors elected an Executive Committee of the Sofia People's Council with the following members: chairman: Mr Stefan Ninov; first deputy chairmen: Ms Temenuzhka Teofilova and Mr Kiril Gegov.

The opening session of the Sofia County People's Council was also held today. Mr Mincho Pankov was reelected chairman of the Executive Committee.

TRUST CHAIRMAN ASSESSES STATE OF POWER INDUSTRY

AU191932 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] A festive meeting was held this evening in the "Georgi Kirkov" hall of the BCP building to mark "Energetics Day." Professor Nikola Todoriev, chairman of the "Energetika" economic trust, delivered a report in the presence of Comrade Chudomir Aleksandrov, labor frontrankers and party, economic, trade union, and Komsomol figures from the power industry branch.

In making an assessment of what had been achieved during the year, Prof. Nikola Todoriev noted that due to the restrictive measures introduced in the administration of the power supply and due to strict control, a system has been created that will guarantee normal electrical supplies for domestic consumers and industry during the forthcoming autumn and winter period. Much has been done to stabilize the power supply system, Nikola Todoriev stated, but the reserves are not exhausted. Energy is available; it will continue to be available for all, but order and strict technological discipline are necessary.

However, it was pointed out that despite the high level of mobilization and the rate of fulfillment of the schedules for the repair of basic production capacities, [words indistinct] a fully satisfactory level had not (?been achieved). It was noted that in the combines of the trust, one of the largest investors in industry during the 5-year-plan period, conditions have still not been created for [words indistinct] towards the achievements of the world's power industry.

At the festive meeting the names of new holders of the title "merited power worker" were also announced.

PRESIDIUM, FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ON PACT MEETING

LD191749 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] In Prague today, the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the Federal Government discussed the report on the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee meeting in Budapest 10-11 June.

They approved the course of actions of the Czechoslovak delegation led by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, and the documents adopted at the session. These documents based on profound analysis of the current situation in the world and the conclusions of the fraternal communist and workers parties' congresses, provide new convincing proof of the constructive approach of the Warsaw Pact to tackling the most crucial issues of our times.

The report goes on to say that reactionary and militaristic circles in the United States and their followers in NATO, acting against the interests of mankind and against their own interests, resort to the dangerous policy of force, confrontation, and feverish arming. They block the settlement of the most important problems in the world and the efforts to remove hotbeds of tension in various parts of the world. The fact that even in this situation the proposals of the Warsaw Pact indicate concrete ways and means of achieving mutually acceptable agreements on the limitation and halting of the arms race, disarmament, improvement of the situation in the world, and guaranteeing security for all states and nations -- all this reflects their high degree of responsibility for the peaceful future of mankind.

The appeal of the Warsaw Pact to NATO and to all European countries is a new and important foreign political initiative of the socialist community directed toward a substantial reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals. It organically complements the Soviet proposal for the total liquidation of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction by the end of this century. It offers a realistic way to change Europe into a continent of permanent peace and cooperation.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the Federal Government expressed full agreement with the draft appeal, the content of which is fully in keeping with the foreign political line set out by the 17th CPCZ Congress, and which is in harmony with the vital interests and desires of our peoples.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the Federal Government also supported the conclusions of the Budapest session of the Political Consultative Committee on strengthening the defense military-political ties of the socialist states and further improving their cooperation in all spheres. They expressed conviction that the peaceful efforts of the Warsaw Pact, the cooperation of all peace-loving states, and progressive, realistic forces in the world will contribute to averting the danger of war and securing peaceful development.

They tasked the relevant state and party bodies and institutions to implement with thoroughness and initiative the conclusions of the Budapest session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in all their activity.

CHNOUPEK CONGRATULATES GDR'S FISCHER ON ELECTION

AU191418 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 Jun 86 p 2

[CTK report in the "International Relations" column]

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, sent a telegram of congratulations to Oskar Fischer on his election as GDR minister of foreign affairs.

FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY WITH USSR MEETS 10 JUN

AU121238 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 11 Jun 86 p 2

[CTK report]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- The Central Committee of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society [SCSSP] held a meeting in Prague yesterday [10 June]. The deliberations, presided over by Vaclav David, chairman of the SCSSP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, were also attended by Leonid Pukas, counsellor of the USSR Embassy in Prague, representative of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society in the CSSR. The SCSSP Central Committee assessed the fulfillment of the SCSSP's tasks in the precongress and preelection period and, at the same time, determined the course of the organization after the 17th CPCZ Congress. At the same time, the SCSSP Central Committee drew attention to continuing shortcomings and untapped potential in the society's activity, and determined that gradually overcoming them will better ensure the SCSSP's active share in the implementation of party policy. In this spirit the Course of the Orgaizations After the 17th CPCZ Congress, Ideopolitical Guidelines, and the provisions for the Month of Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship, to be held this year were also approved.

An exchange of membership cards in 1987, which the Central Committee determined, will be used to enhance the activity and initiative of SCSSP members and branches.

CONSULTATIONS WITH CANADA ON DISARMAMENT TALKS

LD191043 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Czechoslovak-Canadian consultations on the questions of disarmament were held at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The delegations exchanged views on the present situation regarding the disarmament talks, including the conference on disarmament in Geneva, the MBFR talks in Vienna and the Stockholm conference. The topics of the consultations centered on the latest initiatives of the countries of the socialist community, above all the appeal of the Warsaw Pact to NATO and all the European countries adopted at the session of the Political Consultative Committee in Budapest.

HUSAK MEETS CZECH NATIONAL COUNCIL PRESIDIUM

LD192334 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] In Prague Castle today, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, received the newly elected Czech National Council Presidium, headed by Josef Kempny, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Czech National Council, and the new government of the Czech SR, headed by Josef Korcak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the Czech Government.

Comrades Josef Kempny and Josef Korcak emphasized that the Czech National Council and the Czech Government are fully aware of their responsibility for implementing the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress and they will do everything to ensure that the Czech SR makes an active contribution to the development of the entire Czechoslovak national economy. The activity of ministries, national committees, enterprises, and cooperatives will be orientated in this direction. Fulfillment of these tasks demands an improvement in the quality of management of economic units and national committees, the removal of bureaucracy and overcoming inertia and routine in the work of states management organs. Care will be taken to ensure that the methods and style of work of the state management of the Czech SR and economic organizations correspond to the new demands arising from the strategy of speeding up social and economic development.

An important task in the next period will be further improvement in the quality of the work of national committees. It is a matter of making more effort in linking their increased jurisdiction with greater responsibility, of implementing the principle that every national committee is the manager in the whole of the territorial area. By means of more effective coordination of the intentions and plans of sectors with conditions in towns, the harmonic development of territorial areas will be secured.

At the close of their speech, Comrades Josef Kempny and Josef Korcak assured Comrade Gustav Husak that in the interest of the further flourishing of Socialist Czechoslovakia the goals of the Czech National Council and the Czech Government will be more effectively unified and the joint approach of their organs with organs of the federation and the Slovak SR will be made more effective.

Comrade Gustav Husak cordially congratulated the members of the newly created Czech national organs on their election and appointment to responsible state and government positions. He praised the share of the highest organs of the Czech SR on the positive results of the construction of socialism and he sincerely thanked all those who worked in the Czech national organs in the past period for their deserving activity.

The program which we adopted at the 17th CPCZ Congress, Comrade Gustav Husak continued, corresponds to our needs and possibilities. We are concerned to ensure that Czechoslovakia, as an all-round developed, modern, advanced socialist state, should develop dynamically and have a lasting and dignified place in the world. In order to fulfill this resolution and in order to be able to secure a further growth in the standard of living of our citizens, we must speed up economic and social development. This strategy will designate the content of our activity for the whole future period.

Other fraternal socialist countries are also striving for the speeding up of social economic development. This is why we follow with particular deep attention the approaches to the working out and implementation of this strategy in the Soviet Union.

Much of what was spoken about by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev at the CPSU Central Committee session at the beginning of this week is educational for us for it shows the directions of solving problems which we also face.

A key question in all sectors is the working out of the 17th CPCZ Congress program and to consistently secure it. Great demands are placed on the governments from this viewpoint by the highest executive bodies of state power. However, they correspond to the importance of their activity, which has a marked impact for the whole of society, and the quality of which affects the efficiency of the whole state mechanism and the activity of management organs at all levels. Comrade Gustav Husak emphasized that it is necessary that the struggle for intensification, for the speeding up of scientific and technical development, for implementing structural changes, and for considerable improvement of planning, has become the main content of the coordinated activity of the federal and national governments, of all state and economic organs. This demands an improvement in the style of work in all sectors, better organization and discipline, the creation of a demanding atmosphere, and changing the thinking and behavior of people. It can only benefit the cause if legislatsive bodies make a greater contribution to the social control of state, economic, and social policy, and take care that their recommendations to executive organs are respected.

Fulfillment of the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress, Comrade Gustav Husak went on, is possible only with the active and enthusiastic help of the people. This principle has general validity. It is exceptionally important and it has an irreplaceable role in the activity of the national committees. It is necessary for the highest national organs to be concerned with further improvement in the work of the national committees, which must make full use of the jurisdiction entrusted to them, must secure the complex development of their areas, harmonize social and local needs and interest in a more effective way, and create conditions so that the greatest possible number of workers takes part in the management and upkeep of towns and villages.

In conclusion, Comrade Gustav Husak wished the deputies of the Czech National Council and the new government of the Czech SR much success and he assured them of full support from the highest party and state organs.

CZECH GOVERNMENT MINISTERS COMPARISON OF LIST

Prague RUDE PRAVO In Czech on 19 June carries on page 1 the composition of the new Czech Government. The RUDE PRAVO list has been compared with the Prague Domestic Czech version published in the 19 June Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, pages D 9 and 10, revealing the following variations:

Page D 9, seventh paragraph, reads in RUDE PRAVO: Minister of finance: Jiri Nykodym [new paragraph] Minister of labor (confirming name).

Page D 10, second paragraph reads: Minister of Industry: Petr Hojer [new paragraph] Minister of construction (confirming name).

Same page, sixth paragraph reads: Minister of Trade: Joseph Rab [new paragraph] Minister chairman of (confirming Name).

FURTHER ON NATIONAL COUNCILS' 18 JUNE SESSIONS

AU191430 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 18 June on pages 1 and 2 reports on the constituent sessions of the Czech and Slovak National Councils, held in Prague and Bratislava the preceding day, that were elected in the general elections of 23 and 24 May.

On page 1, it carries a 1,200-word Frantisek Melis report on the session of the Slovak National Council, entitled "Working Consistently for the People and Society," and on pages 1 and 2 a 1,200-word CTK report on the session of the Czech National Council, entitled "Session of the Czech National Council." The Bratislava PRAVDA reports provide information that is not contained in the referent items (which only report the names of the newly elected chairmen and deputy chairmen of the two national councils).

The Melis report on the Bratislava session of the newly elected Slovak National Council notes, for example, that of the 150 deputies of the highest Slovak legislative body, 127 are of Slovak nationality 1 of Czech nationality, 18 of Hungarian nationality, and 4 of Ukrainian nationality. A total of 103 deputies are CPCZ members, 7 deputies are members of the Slovak Revival Party, 7 are members of the Slovak Freedom Party, and 33 are with party affiliation. Referring to the composition of the Slovak National Council in terms of profession, sex, and age, Melis also mentions that 49 deputies are workers and 15 cooperative farmers, 45 deputies are women, and 39 deputies are under the age of 35.

The Melis report also contains information on the results of the elections of chairmen of individual Slovak National Council committees. It notes that Daniel Futej became chairman of the Credentials and Immunity Committee; Andrej Bajcura chairman of the Constitutional and Legal Affairs Committee; Jan Gregor chairman of the Planning and Budget Committee; Julius Filler chairman of the National Committees and Minorities Committee; Zoltan Bocz chairman of the Industry and Building Trade Committee; Jan Jancik chairman of the Agriculture and Food Committee; Dezider Krocsany chairman of the Trade, Services, and Transport Committee; Ladislav Abraham chairman of the Health and Social Affairs Committee; and Jan Solovic chairman of the Education, Science, and Culture Committee. The constituent session of the Slovak National Council reportedly also elected 21 members of the Slovak National Council Presidium. It consists of Slovcak National Council Chairman Viliam Salgovic; Deputy Chairmen Jan Gregor, Dezider Krocsany, Anna Rybnikarova, and Kamil Brodziansky; and 16 other, unidentified deputies.

The CTK report on the session of the Czech National Council provides, among other things, information on the results of the elections of chairmen of the 10 Czech National Council committees. According to the report, Oldrich Volenik was elected chairman of the Credentials and Immunity Committee; Josef Mecl chairman of the Constitutional and Legal Affairs Committee; Miroslav Mrazek chairman of the Planning and Budget Committee; Marie Jarosova chairman of the National Committees and Minorities Committee; Jan Kolacny chairman of the Industry and Building Trade Committee; Alois Svrcek chairman of the Agriculture and Food Committee; Josef Kana chairman of the Trade, Services, and Transport Committee; Oldrich Bursky chairman of the Health and Social Affairs Committee; Bohumir Rosicky chairman of the Education and Science Committee; and Marcela Cerna chairman of the Culture and Upbringing Committee. The session is also said to have elected a 25-member Presidium of the Czech National Council. This body consists of Czech National Council Chairman Josef Kempny; Deputy Chairmen Oldrich Volenik, Marie Jarosova, Oldrich Bursky, and Josef Kana; and 20 additional unidentified deputies.

On the same day, on page 2, Bratislava PRAVDA also carries a 400-word CTK report on the constituent sessions of the individual "clubs of deputies" in the two national councils. In the Czech National Council, the report says, Oldrich Volenik was elected chairman and Josef Pelikan deputy chairman of the club of Comunist Deputies; and Josef Kana chairman of the club of Czechoslovak People's Party Deputies; and Oldrich Bursky chairman of the Club of Czechoslovak Socialist Party Deputies. In the Slovak National Council, Anna Rybnikarova was elected chairman and Bohumil Chudy deputy chairman of the Club of Communist Deputies; Jan Majer chairman of the Club of Slovak Revival Party Deputies; and Kamil Brodziansky chairman of the Club of Slovak Freedom Party Deputies.

KORCAK ADDRESSES NOVE MESTO NATIONAL COMMITTEE

LD192151 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Josef Korack, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the Czech Government, today took part in the constituent meeting of the city national committee in Nove Mesto nad Metuji.

Nove Mesto nad Metuji was given the title of Exemplary Town of the Seventh 5-Year Plan for Results Achieved in the Socialist Competition of national committees in 1981-85. The city national committee has also set itself high goals for the new election period. In harmony with the election program it has extended commisions for the environment, trade, and tourism as necessary.

In the discussion, Comrade Josef Korcak emphasized the responsibility of deputies of the national committee for all aspects of life in the city and their right and duty to take standpoints and to express themselves on all questions of the development of the area. It is necessary for every deputy, and especially a leading official of the national committee, to be able to act in a statesmanlike way and not a bureaucratic way, so that he does not evaluate the affairs of the citizen like a beaucrcrat (?behind a desk). Josek Korcak also emphasized the importance of the election program for the development of the area and he devoted particular attention to the activity and initiative of the deputies and the national committee.

JAILING OF BRATISLAVA CHRISTIAN REPORTED

LD152228 Vatican City International Service in Czech 1730 GMT 15 Jun 86

[Text] According to foreign news agencies, Marie Kotryskova, formerly Foltynova, was sentenced in Bratislava on Tuesday 10 June to 10 months imprisonment. She was accused of inciting disturbances, according to Paragraph 100 of the criminal code and of damaging the interests of the Republic abroad, according to Paragraph 112. The accusation was based on the fact that during a search of the accused's house, the police found eight typewritten copies of a translation of the book "Das Atentat" which she had been proofreading and copying at home. In 1985, she had lent individual copies to several acquaintances. The book mentioned the role of the Soviet and Bulgaria secret services in preparations for the assassination of John Paul II.

A statement by the Committee for the Defense of Unjustly Prosecuted No 525 adds to this: The absurdity of the accusation is borne out by an allegation that the motive of the accused stems, above all, from the fact that an illegal lay apostolate has caused her her religious conviction has outgrown the positions of enmity toward socialist society. She wrote to and was in personal contact with the representatives of the lay apostolate in the Vatican and with the Papal Council for Laics. She supported various Catholic missions abroad.

This statement clearly illustrates the aim of the prosecution of Marie Kotryskova. Her religious and charitable activities are to be prevented above all. The actions of the police and judicial organs directly contravene Article 19 of International Covenant on Civic and Political Rights, which guarantees free and unlimited search, propagation, and handing over of information across state borders. The agencies' reports end in a brief note: All this is even more disgusting when taking into account that the sentenced Marie Kotryskova is six months pregnant.

IDEOLOGY SEMINAR ON FOLLOW-UP TO CPSU CONGRESS

Fojtik, Havlin Addresses

AU110540 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Apr 86 pp 1,2

[CTK report: "On Ideological Work After the 17th CPCZ Congress; Comrades Jan Fojtik and Josef Havlin Address Statewide Seminar in Prague"]

[Excerpts] Prague (CTK) -- A statewide seminar on the party's ideological work after the 17th CPCZ Congress began in Prague on Thursday [17 April] Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, spoke about the main tasks of ideological work after the 17th CPCZ Congress.

He stressed that from what was said about ideological work at the congress unequivocally arises the need to thoroughly and critically assess the methods of work to date, its standard, and effectiveness and even firmer and organically to link it with the tasks we are resolving in the national economy, the social sphere, and our entire society.

As the congress recalled, the weltanschauung and ethical and work-oriented education must at present be linked, above all, with the struggle for speeding up our economy's transition onto the path of intensive development, Jan Fojtik said. This is a task that, together with changes in the methods of the management of the economy, also requires serious changes in the thinking of the people, in their psychology, in molding an active and creative attitude of working people, and in fostering a creative attitude of the working people, and in fostering a creative and exacting atmosphere at every worksite. Our ideological front must link to a much greater extent the clarification of domestic policy with the international situation and with the ongoing struggle between socialism and capitalism, and must oppose more offensively and more determinedly the attacks of imperialism, which has launched psychological warfare against the countries of the socialist community. It wages it unscrupulously, with unprecedented cynicism and demagoguery, with the aid of most modern techniques. The education in the spirit of socialist patriotism and internationalism, especially of the young generation, has always been important. It comes to the foreground especially at present; it must become the axis of educational work.

Comrade Jan Fojtik said that many important and stimulative ideas were voiced at the congress on the manner in which our propaganda and agitation are being conducted and on ways to make them more convincing and more concrete. Information media must truthfully and promptly provide information about life in our country and about events in the world; ensure the providing of extensive information about the work of party, state, and economic agencies and social organizations; more boldly expose various abuses; help creating an atmosphere of high exactingness on the quality of work and of irreconcilability toward shortcomings; and be a broad democratic rostrum for the exchange of views and experience of work collectives and citizens.

At present, Comrade Jan Fojtik said, there cannot be a more important task than the struggle for peace, for averting nuclear catastrophe, for thwarting the plans of aggressors. Here, the principledness of the policy of the socialist countries is being consistently combined with exceptional prudence and circumspection. An example of such a course was demonstrated at the 27th CPSU Congress, which proposed the creation of a system of international security. Its basic idea is the peaceful coexistence of states with different systems. Our propaganda, Comrade Fojtik emphasized, must point out the vital necessity of peaceful coexistence and, at the same time, demonstrate the exceptional complexity in regard to ensuring it. As the barbarian aggression of the United States of America against the Libyan people reaffirms, in the struggle for peace it would be dangerous to succumb to illusions.

Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, spoke about tasks in education, science, culture, and the arts after the 17th CPCZ Congress.

In his speech he noted that in the past period the Czechoslovak educational sphere fulfilled with honor the task of the 16th CPCZ Congress, which determined the ensuring of the further growth of the intellectual level of our nations and nationalities and the deepening of the democratization of the education of all people. The conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress unequivocally show that what has been done in this field thus far will not be enough, Josef Havlin stressed. We cannot remain satisfied with the fact that in the past years our educational sphere proceeded on the correct course, that it reacted to new stimuli and practical requirements. This is only a firm foundation on which all further measures must link in such a way as to achieve a permanent improvement of knowledge, skills, and the overall personality profile of a young person. The most important task in the near future is for all teachers, former teachers of vocational disciplines, educators, and other pedagogues perfectly assimilate and identify themselves with the conclusions of the deliberations of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress and be able to work perfectly with them, without unnecessarily marking time to incorporate them in their everyday educational activity.

Others Speak

AU110541 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Apr 86 p 1

[CTK report: "Statewide Seminar of the CPCZ Ideological Aktiv Has Ended; Explaining All Phenomena and Events Truthfully and Convincingly"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- The statewide seminar on the party's ideological work after the 17th CPCZ Congress continued in Prague on Friday [18 April]. The seminar was attended by Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and by Josef Havlin, CPCZ Central Committee secretary.

Jaroslav Pecen, director of the Institute of Philosophy and Sociology attached to the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, spoke about topical issues pertaining to the education of youth. He paid attention to the preparation of young people for life and work, their aware active participation in the intensification of the national economy and in increasing their share in implementing scientific-technical progress in practice.

Idenek Horeni, RUDE PRAVO chief editor, dealt with increasing the action capability of our mass information media. He stressed that not only the propagation of the achieved results and extensive information are important, but public dialogue contributing to the solution of problems and shortcomings is important as well. The conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress are a challenge for journalists, for greater initiative when creating a broad current of a democratic exchange of views and experience in the press, radio, and television. The foundation here is prompt, truthful, and convincing information.

Frantisek Valenta, director of the Economic Institute attached to the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, spoke about the main tasks of economic science. He said that science must expose more boldly and more systematically the objective laws of economic development that requires new methods in the work of the entire economic-science front. The political economy of socialism must become a more effective methodological foundation and theoretical starting point for the party's economic and social policy.

Inocent Sarman, secretary of the CPCZ West Bohemian regional committee, stressed the need for a more offensive waging of ideological struggle in the contemporary class-divided world. On the specific conditions of his region, he demonstrated the importance of the further intensification of the struggle against hostile ideology and propaganda. He said that propaganda activity must contribute to creating pride among our citizens in the results of socialist construction.

Vladimir Divis, deputy central director of Czechoslovak television, spoke about the work of Czechoslovak television after the 17th CPCZ Congress. He depicted the improvement of the content of television reporting and other programs and the raising of the promptness of information and its argumentative effectiveness as being the primary task. He also spoke about the influence of entertainment programs on the shaping of the viewers' socialist consciousness.

Karel Rychtarik, director of the Institute of Public Opinion Research, stressed that the path of a consistent assertion of the strategic concept of intensification is connected with the struggle for the change of the people's way of thinking. We must, therefore, combat hack work and interia, must not be afraid to admit shortcomings, and must truthfully and convincingly explain all phenomena and events. He said that in order to enhance the effectiveness of ideological work, one also has to improve its theoretical background.

Stanislav Kibik, scientific secretary of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, pointed out the need to concentrate all energy and means of basic research on the solution of vital tasks. The cooperation of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences with Czechoslovak institutes of higher learning and with scientific institutions in the other socialist countries must effectively contribute to this. The political, professional, and moral preparation of scientific workers also plays an important role in this.

'REORGANIZED' POWER ENGINEERS' UNION CONFERENCE

AU091218 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Jun 86 p 2

["PP"-signed report: "Conference of Trade Unionists in Power Engineering Ends"]

[Text] Podbanske -- The extraordinary conference of the International Trade Union of People Working in Power Engineering, held in Podbanske in the High Tatras, continued on Friday [6 June] with a discussion. The conference was also addressed by WFTU General Secretary Ibrahim Zakhariya. He stressed the role that trade unions must play in the peace movement, praised the course of the conference's deliberations connected with the preparations for the 11th world trade union congress and the endeavor of power engineers to contribute to achiving unity of action on the part of the world trade union movement in resolving urgent problems of the present.

The conference was also greeted by Vlastimil Ehrenberger, CSSR minister of fuels and power.

After the discussion, the delegates approved the basic documents of the reorganized International Trade Union of People Working in Power Engineering -- the statutes and the Charter of Socioeconomic Demands. According to the statutes, the International Trade Union of People Working in Power Engineering is a firm part of the WFTU. It abides by the principles of proletarian internationalism, equality, and mutual respect for member organizations.

In the final communique, the delegates condemned the restriction of trade union rights in Western and some developing countries, the aggressive policy of imperialism, and supported the struggle against apartheid, and for the political and economic independence of the developing countries.

WARSAW PACT MEETING, INITIATIVE DISCUSSED

LD132357 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1407 GMT 13 Jun 86

["Studio Seven" program with moderator Lubos Taraba, "Prague Radio editor"; Emil Keblusek, "adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs"; Dusan Rovensky, "head of the foreign political section" of RUDE PRAVDO; and Bohumil Horak, "editor in chief of the International Affairs Department" of Prague Radio]

[Excepts] [Taraba] Two days ago the session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states ended in Budapest. This supreme organ of the defense organization of the socialist countries took the opportunity to propose to the NATO member-states and all the European states an extensive disarmament program in the sphere of armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe, and that is what we will be talking about in our discussion.

Let me welcome to the studio the participants in the discussion: Emil Keblusek, adviser to the minister of foreign affairs. Hello.

[Keblusek] Hello.

[Taraba] Dusan Rovensky, head of the foreign political section of RUDE PRAVO. Good afternoon.

[Rovensky] Good afternoon.

[Taraba] And Bohumil Hurak, editor in chief of PRAGUE Radio's international affairs department. He was also the station's special correspondent in Budapest during the session of the Warsaw Pact member-states political consultative committee. Good afternoon.

[Horak] Good afternoon.

[Taraba] Let me remind you that you listeners can also take part in our discussion by phoning in your questions to 26-01-51, and the lines are open now.

All right, let's move on from political to military issues. Comrade Keblusek, what is the current situation in the balance of forces between the Warsaw pact and NATO?

[Keblusek] Well, I can say that in the light of the development of the international situation and also in the balance of forces on the political, military and ideological plane, a stabilized balance of forces has been created in Europe and, in fact, throughout the world. The nature of the development of mass-destruction weapons and their means of delivery, as well the stockpiles accumulated between the leading powers of both military-political groupings have created a new security situation in the world. Since these weapons cannot be used to promote the foreign political and military interests of one side exclusively, we can therefore say at present that there is a kind of deterrence overkill. In this situation the historical socioeconomic conflict between the two systems cannot be solved by war.

The existing mass-destruction weapons threaten the very existence of mankind, and such a war cannot be won; neither is it possible to win the arms race. Therefore, the logical inference is that in this situation another solution has to be found, and that is why we talk about importance, above all, of a political settlement of the balance of forces between the main powers and the military political alliances in the sphere of nuclear and conventional weapons, in numbers of weapons and troops, and in areas of possible conflict between these two groups; that is to say, in our region of Central Europe. We also speak about the accumulation of other factors which are very important for creating mutual confidence, for doing away with the lack of trust which has built up in the last few years. Therefore, the factor of a political settlement of this balance has now become the main issue. Let us add that the time available for making decisions about fundamental strategic issues -- that is to say, the time in which the fate of mankind might be decided -- is getting short. That is why this situation must be approached from the point of view of new political thinking. This is something the socialist countries have stressed, and Comrade Gorbachev has emphasized it several times, and this must take into account the existing mutual balance of forces.

[Taraba] What was the atmosphere of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee session in Budapest? I would like to add that Comrades Rovensky and Horak were on the spot in the Hungarian capital. Comrade Horak.

[Horak] The session was the center of special media attention not only from the socialist countries, which is natural, but also from the bourgeois countries; 226 foreign journalists were officially accredited from 29 countries in the press center in the Budapest Hilton hotel. In addition, 240 Hungarian journalists were there too. The most distant country that sent its journalists to Budapest was Australia; 44 journalists were from the USSR, 30 from the United States; 16 from the FRG; and 15 from Japan. So much for the participation of journalists. The discussions by experts, especially those from the Soviet delegation, were very interesting. The participation was very representative: Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Comrade Petrovskiy was there; also Colonel General Nikolay Chervov; and academician Sagdeyev from the Space Research Institute. They briefed journalists at press conference on individual aspects of the current situation in the world, and immediately after the end of the Political Consultative Committee, on the individual parts of the adopted appeal.

[Taraba] Comrade Rovensky, what were the prevailing opinions of the foreign journalists from the West in Budapest?

[Rovensky] I met a number of journalists in Budapest whom I used to know during my tour in Washington and London, and also some FRG journalists, who highly praised the good press conferences organized by the press center. In addition to those regular press conferences which Comrade Horak mentioned, the meetings with experts were also very interesting. For example, a question I asked was answered by Comrade Petrovskiy, deputy foreign minister of the USSR, and by Colonel General Chervov. I asked them about the underground tests of nuclear weapons and the moratorium. In my opinion, the major international press conference at the end of the Political Consultative Committee session was very good; all participating journalists gained a wide-ranging outlook on the question under discussion. I should not forget to mention that the documents were issued very quickly. I left Budapest in the late afternoon after the end of the session, and even before we arrived in Prague, the documents were issued. This means that the work of the press center was really excellent.

[Horak] The final press conference was translated into seven languages in addition to Hungarian.

[Taraba] Comrade Keblusek, could you tell us something about the issue of control covered by the appeal.

[Keblusek] Dusan Rovensky has mentioned a very interesting question that was often misued by the imperialist propaganda against us: They claimed that no agreements could be concluded concerning control of armaments and disarmament because the socialist countries seem to be against control, as though they wanted to hide something, and therefore, allegedly, there are some military units which we do not report at the talks, such as in Vienna and elsewhere. Naturally, this issue was deliberately exploited and it is not true. Our latest initiative also proves that the socialist countries are just as committed as our opposite numbers, and considering our historical experience in this part of Europe, we are definitely more committed than anybody else to being albe to know how the treaties on the reduction of armaments and disarmament are being fulfilled. This means that we are naturally committed to the idea of control, but we want to really control reduction. We are against the West's efforts to push through an agreement on control only instead of reduction, and this means de-facto the legalization of their spying. We say: Control must accompany real results in disarmament. If that takes place then we shall be for a very wide spectrum of control by national and international means, including control on the spot as was confirmed yet again in our new proposal in Budapest too.

[Taraba] Two days have passed since the publication of the appeal by the Warsaw Pact member-states in Budapest, and that is long enough to be able to give at least a rough assessment of the attitude adopted to this new initiative by the governments of the West European countries and the U.S. Government. How would you describe the reaction so far to these proposals, Comrade Rovensky?

[Rovensky] I think that as far as government reaction in the capitalist countries is concerned, we have to be realists. We can hardly expect Washington, where the main influence on the government is exerted by the Californian and Texan arms lobbies, to throw its arms around our neck and enthuse about such proposals. But it may be that the reaction of the Western governments -- this reaction, of course, is still not clear enough for us to be able to assess it in all it s aspects -- but perhaps these reaction, in my view, is slightly different than it has been in the past. I would say it is a little more cautious, there rejection is not as forthright as it has been in the past. There is a whole series of reasons for this. In my view, the main reason is the fact that the new Warsaw Pact proposals are far-reaching, and the chances are that they will win widespread support from the public. At the same time, some governments in the capitalist countries have to take into account such realities as forthcoming elections, in the FRG, for example. There will be Congressional elections in the United States in November.

[Taraba] We are talking about disarmament, but at the same time in the United States intends to renege on SALT II. What are your views on this, Comrade Horak?

[Horak] To come back to your question, I have in front of me a quote from the U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger in which he says that the United States no longer wishes to be bound by this dubious treaty, by which he means SALT II, and that it is the needs of U.S. security, according to Secretary Weinberger, which will henceforth be the sole concern of the United States. What does this mean?

It means that Weinberger understands the notion of security not in the sense of comprehensive security or mutual security, which we have already talked about earlier in the discussion, but only as security for the United States. In practice this means that this attitude represents the end of arms control. The question arises; What if the United States were really to violate the SALT II treaty, were really to renege on it, and what if the Soviet Union logically came up with the appropriate response to that situation? I would like to stress that this is not of the Soviet Union's own choosing, it would be a decision that was forced upon the Soviet Union, and in any case this is not what the Soviet Union hopes for.

[Taraba] All right, we have strayed a little from the subject of our discussion, but to get back to the point, Comrade Keblusek, which forums should the new proposals of the socialist countries be discussed?

[Keblusek] We make no stipulations about where they should be discussed; the negotiating platforms already exist. One is Stockholm; that is to say, the conference on measures for building confidence and security in Europe. Then of course there are the Vienna talks on reductions in armed forces and equipment in central Europe, which could be extended to deal with the matters we discussed in Budapest. Or a separate forum could be established to deal with these matters. It is natural to expect that the process of reducing armed forces and weapons, which we are talking about here, should begin between the NATO and Warsaw Pact member-states, and that other countries would then join in. Once again we can see the great, and I would even say statesmanlike, approach of the socialist countries in that it provides the opportunity to choose a platform that would be agreed between us and the other side.

[Taraba] Now I have some questions from listeners Jana Mravcova from Ostrava asks what tasks emerged for Czechoslovakia from the session of the Political Consultative Committee in Budapest?

[Keblusek] Perhaps I could answer that one. Primarily the task is to elaborate on the documents with which we have been acquainted in the press, and then of course -- and this is the most imporant part -- to involve ourselves actively in explaining our new initiatives to our partners. In practice this means stepping up the diplomatic activity of the Czechoslovak foreign service, using the wealth of contacts we have accumulated at all levels, not only at the level of those who deal with this kind of thing by profession but also at all political levels when we come into contact with our foreign partners. Then the third area, you might say, is to use the existing negotiating forums in Geneva, New York, in Vienna and elsewhere, and above all to concentrate on good preparation for the forthcoming Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe; that is to say, the review conference which will take place in the autumn in Vienna.

[Taraba] Another question from our listeners: Zdenka Ferenska from Ostrava and Petr Kotrba ask what the main aim of the session was. Well, we've already answered that one, in fact. Here is another question from Mr Riha in Teplice. What reaction do the Warsaw pact member-states expect from the NATO states, and if the response is negative, what measures will be taken?

[Rovensky] I don't think it would be useful to make predictions because this is a classic situation in which we have to wait and see. The text of the documents which will be conveyed by the diplomatic missions of the Hungarian People's Republic will no doubt be studied by the relevant ministries of foreign affairs, and this usually takes some time. Then of course, depending on the response conveyed to them, the Warsaw Pact member-states will react accordingly.

Let me answer the listener who asked the question in this way: Stopping the arms buildup is obviously a very long, very difficult, and very complex process. Even though a number of obstacles have to be overcome, we must continue to make every effort, and I think the main thing is to win over public opinion, because public opinion can bring a certain degree of pressure to bear on the policies of the Western governments.

[Taraba] And here is the last question: Martin Cerny asks about the disarmament conference in Geneva. Comrade Horak?

[Horak] Well, this Geneva conference is really an irreplaceable way of discussing the multilateral aspects of disarmament. Some 40 countries are taking part in the conference, and it is a unique multilateral forum of its kind. It is being attended by five nuclear powers. It began to function in 1962, and it is discussing the main issues of stopping nuclear weapons tests, nuclear disarmament, preventing nuclear war, preventing the arms race in space. Of course, it must be said that the potential of this conference is not yet being fully utilized because of what I would call the obstructive approach of the present Reagan administration.

[Taraba] Thank you, gentlemen. Unfortunately our time is running out. I think, however, I can say that this discussion has once again shown clearly that the socialist states have come up with a new stimulus from the point of view of the politics of disarmament and detente, and that their overriding task and aim is the politics of peace.

BRIEFS

SLOVAK NATIONAL COUNCIL CHAIRMAN -- At the constituent meeting of the Slovak National Council in Bratislava, deputies elected Viliam Salgovic to the office of its chairman in a secret ballot. They elected Jan Gregor, Dezider Krocsany, Anna Rybnikarova, and Kamil Brodziansky into the offices of vice chairmen of the Slovak National Council. [Excerpt] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 17 Jun 86 LD]

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OFFICIAL DIES -- Prague (CTK) -- The CPCZ Central Committee announced with deep sorrow the sudden death of Lubomir Prochazka, head of CPCZ Central Committee department of social organizations and national committees and deputy of the Czech National Council, on 26 April at the age of 61. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 28 Apr 86 p 1 AU]

UNION COUNCIL CHANGES CHAIRMAN -- The plenum session of the Central Trade Union Council (URO), held on 24 April in Prague, released Ladislav Abraham from his function as URO Secretariat member and first deputy chairman in connection with his leaving the function of chairman of the Slovak Trade Union Council, and unamiously elected by ballot Ivan Gonko, chairman of the Slovak Trade Union Council to the two functions. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Apr 86 p 2 AU)

GEOLOGY COOPERATION DISCUSSED WITH PRC

LD192325 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] The GDR and the PRC intend to dynamically develop cooperation in the field of geology and the mineral raw material economy. This was stressed today in Berlin by Alfred Neumann, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Zhu Xun, minister of geology and natural resources. At the same time, they spoke in favor of the expansion of economic and scientific-technological cooperation.

SCHUERER, LU DONG SIGN ECONOMIC PROTOCOL

AU130931 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in Germana 7-8 Jun 86 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Friday [6 June] in Berlin the negotiations between delegations of the GDR and the PRC ended successfully with the signing of a protocol by Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, and by Lu Dong, chairman of the PC State Economic Comission. The document contains an assessment of the state of cooperation in reconstructing Chinese industrial enterprises, establishes new projects, and calls for an expansion of the exchange of experiences on current and future tasks in the management and planning of the national economy.

Proceeding from the talks that Erich Honecker, greneral secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, had with Li Peng, vice premier of the PRC State Council; with Wu Xuequian, state commissioner and PRC minister of foreign affairs; and with Song Jian, state commissioner and chairman of the PRC Commission for Science and Technology, the two sides emphasized that the increasingly developing cooperation between the GDR and the PRC strengthens the international positions of socialism and exerts a positive influence on the struggle for safeguarding peace and on the consolidation of the international economic relations.

The delegation leaders assessed the results of the deliberations and emphasized that these had made an important contribution to deepening the cooperation between the two countris in economy, science and technology.

It is in this context that Gerhard Schuerer and Lu Dong valued the recently concluded second session of the GDR-PRC Economic Committee and its results as an important step in the expansion of bilateral economic relations.

During earlier consultations, Gerhard Schuerer had acquainted the Chinese guest witeh the decisions of the 11th SED Congress. The unity of economic and social policy constitutes the main battlefield in the further fashioning of the developed socialist society, he said. It was possible through the SED's economic strategy to make production intensification the decisive basis for a performance increase, and to lastingly ensure the necessary economic growth. It is important now to more and more closely link the advantages of socialism with the results of the scientific-technical revolution. Particularly important in this context are the extensive use of modern key technologies, the maximum refinement of raw materials, and materials and the reduction in production inmput.

Lu Dong explained the key points laid down by the Chinese party-state leadership for further development in socialit transformation. The recently adopted five year plan set forth high targets for economic growth and for enhancing the standard of living.

The past results in building the national economy provide good starting positions, he said. Like the GDR, the PRC also needs peace for its building effort. It resolutely strives to prevent the danger of a nuclear war and particularly to prevent the militarization of outer space.

The delegation of the PRC State Economic Commission under the leadership of its chairman, Lu Dong, was received during its 1-week stay in the GDR by Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; and by Wolfgang Rauchfuss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. It conducted talks with Dr Guenter Wyschofsky, minister of chemical industry; Felix Meir, minister of electrical engineering and electronics; and with Gerhard Tautenhahn, minister of construction of general machinery, agricultural machinery and vehicles.

Ma Xusheng, PRC ambassador to the GDR, participated in the negotiations and in signing the protocol.

NICARAGUA'S MERCADO RAMIREZ DEPARTS 18 JUN

LD181543 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1255 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 18 Jun (ADN) -- Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado, vice president of Nicaragua, ended his official visit to the GDR on Wednesdayl. He and the persons accompanying him were seen off at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Egon Krenz, deputy chairman of the Council of State, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

During his stay Serio Ramirez conducted talks with Egon Krenz, Margot Honecker, and Kurt Seibt, chairman of the Solidarity Committee, and visited sights of Berlin and Potsdam.

Before his departure Ramirez stated that his visit deepened the examplary relations between his country and the GDR. Cooperation is being intensified in all areas.

IRANIAN INDUSTRIES MINISTER CONTINUES VISIT

Meets Sindermann

LD182145 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1720 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 18 Jun (ADN) -- Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and Gholam Reza Shafe'i, Iranian minister of industries and head of the Iranian Government delegation now visiting the GDR for economic negotiations, spoke in Berlin today in foavor of the consistent expansion of the many relations between the two countries.

Horst Sindermann and Gholam Reza Shafe'i exchangedviews on international questions and were unanimous in rejecting the policy of confrontation and interference pursued by the most aggressive imperialist circles.

The People's Chamber president outlined to his guese the GDR's domesteic and foreign policy which is directed at the well-being of the people and at securing peace. This proven course, the continuation of which was decided by the 11th SED Congress, has, as proved by the impressive election result of 8 June, again received the agreement ofall classes and levels of the people.

He stressed that the GDR People's Chamber will continue to attach great importance to active support and joint action by all states and peoples for the securing of peace and prosperous cooperation.

Gholam Reza Shafe'i also met with other GDR personalities today. It was noted in a conversation with Foreign Trade Minister Dr Gerhard Beil that cooperation between the two states in industry and agriculture is to be expanded and long-term trade is to be increased. Both sides appreciated the level of economic relations achieved.

Speaking to Dr Rudi Georgi, minister for machine tool and processing machinery construction, Gholam Reza Shafe'i expressed high regard for the machine tools and printing and textile machinery delivered by the GDR. Both sides spoke in favor of expanding economic and scientific-technological cooperation. The measures discussed include technology transfer, the supply of know-how, and the training of skilled workers.

A discussion with Gerhard Tautenhahn, minister for general and agricultural machinery and vehicle construction, centered on possibilities for improving economic cooperation in agricultural and foodstuffs machinery, vehicle construction, and in medical technology.

Gholam Reza Shafe'i also met with Dr Guenther Wyschofsky, GDR minister for the chemical industry, for discussions on improving and expanding economic cooperation between the two countries. The mutually beneficial economic relations and the dynamic development of trade were discused.

Visits to GDR enterprises and combines are planned.

Talks With Stoph

LD192328 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2200 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers talked today with Iranian Industries Minister Gholam Reza Shafe'i. They discussed the development of cooperation and the international situation. Both parties are opposed to the imperialistic policy of subjugation and interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states. They condemned the aggression against Libya and the threatening behavior of the United States. They condemned the aggression against Libya and the threatening behavior of the United States toward Syria and Iran. Willi Stoph emphasized the necessity of settling points of issue fairly, and backed the fastest possible ending of the tragic conflict between Iraq and Iran.

GROUPS UNITE IN SOLIDARITY WITH NEAR MIDDLE EAST

AU130955 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7-8 Jun 86 p 6

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- The GDR Solidarity Committee, the FDGB Federal Executive, the National Council of the National Front, the FDJ Central Council, the Peasants Mutual Aid Association, the Federal Executive of the Democratic Women's League of Germany, the GDR Peace Council, the League for Friendship Among Peoples, and the GDR Committee for Human Rights have conveyed their fraternal greetings to all forces in the Near and Middle East that are struggling for peace, national independence, and social progress.

It is being noted in a joint statement on the "Week of Solidarity with the Anti-Imperialist Struggle of the Peoples of the Near and Middle East," published on 6 June, that these peoples' struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, Zionism, and reaction enjoys the respect and solidaristic support of the CDR population.

The struggle of the peoples of that region is an important factor in repelling the course of the arms buildup and confrontation pursued by the most aggressive imperialist circles. It constitutes an important contribution to the peoples' efforts, the statement goes on to say, to achieve progress in preserving the most valuable asset of mankind in the Year of Peace proclaimed by the United Nations. The need emerges with all possible clarity for solving conflicts by political means and for doing everything possible to precent an escalation that threatens world peace. This is why the GDR reaffirms its demand for a comprehensive, just, and durable solution of the simmering Middle East conflict.

"The immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all Arab territories occupied since 1967 and the assertion of the right to self-determination of the Palestinian people, including their right to form an independent state, are indispensable preconditions for this," it is noted in the statement. The U.S. aggression against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyan is emphatically denounced and the solidarity with the anti-imperialist struggle of the Libyan people is proclaimed.

The assurance is given in conclusion that in the future, in their anti-imperialist struggle, the peoples of the Near and Middle East can also count on the active solidarity of all the forces united in the GDR solidarity movement.

BRIEFS

SOVIET FRIENDSHIP AWARD -- Moscow, 17 Jun (ADN) -- By decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the International Friendship Order has been conferred on Hermann Kant. The president of the GDR Writers Association received the award on occasion of his 60th birthday for his active social and literary work in the development of the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the people of the GDR and of the Soviet Union. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1543 GMT 17 Jun 86 LD]

ADN-VNA AGREEMENT -- Berlin, 16 Jun (ADN) -- An agreement on the further development of cooperation between ADN and the Vietnamese News Agency, VNA, was signed in Berlin on Monday by the directors general of the two agencies, Guenter Potschke and Dao Tung. The agreement, on the basis of the existing treaty, is directed primarily at expanding the exchange of news and photographs between ADN and VNA further in the next 2 years. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2032 GMT 16 Jun 86 LD]

LAOS CULTURAL, SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION -- The CGR and Laos signed a working plan for cultural and scientific cooperation between the two governments for the years 1986-87 in Berlin today. According to this, joint activity in the areas of health, sport and the education sector, for the purposes of the qualification of cadres is to be expanded. [Text] [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2000 GMT 16 Jun 86 LD]

ADN-ANSA ACCORD -- Rome, 19 Jun (ADN) -- New agreements aimed at further developing the many years of cooperation between ADM and ANSA, the Italian new agency, were made in Rome on 19 June. A new contract to this effect and a work prototol for the years 1986-1987 were signed for ADN by Guenter Foetschke, general director, and for ANSA by Professor Paolo de Palma, general manager, and Professor Sergio Lepri, director. [Text] [East Berlin ADN Internal Service in German 1502 GMT 19 Jun 86 LD]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE HOLDS SESSION 16 JUN

LD192344 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1715 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Report on 16 June session of Hungarian National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee chaired by Matyas Szuros, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, with Dr Peter Kovari, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Miklos Barity, deputy minister of foreign affairs, by correspondent Gyoergy Bernath -- recorded except for correspondent comment]

[Excerpt] [Bernath] The permanent committees are the organs of the National Assembly which express opinions, put forward proposals, and supervise. The permanent committees are formed by the National Assembly from its own members. These two sentences were taken from the National Assembly Charter and are among the legal regulations which set out the rights and duties of the permanent committees. Well, so what has been taking place in the committee session? The microphone of Budapest radio was present at the session of the Foreign Affairs Committee on Monday. It is worth mentioning before we play the recording for you that the chairman of the committee is Deputy Matyas Szuros, who is secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. The committee members are in the main those deputies who in their daily work are in touch with particular areas of international life.

[Szuros] Esteemed committee, dear comrades and female comrades, fellow deputies and dear invited guests, I open the session of the Foreign Affairs Committee. I announce that the committee has a quorum. As an introduction I would like to greet with pleasure and respect the three new members of the Foreign Affairs Committee: Ivan Boldizsar, Mrs. Lajos Duschek, and Dr Alfred Schoener who are participating in the session of the Foreign Affairs Committee for the first time.

There are three subjects on the agenda of the committee today: The first is the report on the implementation of the 1985 budget of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; the presenter of the report is Dr Peter Kovari, deputy minister of foreign affairs. The second subject is a brief on the session in Budapest of the Warsaw Pact Consultative Committee; the presenter of the brief is Miklos Barity, deputy minister of foreign affairs. While the third subject is a brief on the Hungarian-FRG relations -- the presenter of this report is Istvan Horvath, Hungarian ambassador to Bonn.

[Bernath] Thus, after the brief opening speech by Matyas Szuros, Peter Kovari orally supplemented the written report, or rather account, which summed up the financial management in 1985 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Both the document and the speech were an example of the fact that an account can also be a collection of political intentions and actions. It is a very important task of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to create, or assist in creating, those international circumstances and conditions necessary for the internal construction. However, foreign policy costs money.

[Kovari] The total expenditure of the Foreign Ministry and the organs under its supervision in 1985 exceeded 2.3 billion forints, while at the same time the sum of our own income reached about 50 percent of the expenditure; it was 1.2 billion forints.

Let me say a few words about the income of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs because for years in the accounts provided there have been hardly any words on this issue. The ministry as a state administrative budgetary organ stands not only on one side of the ledger of the peoples' economy via the spending of the money of the homeland, but it endeavors to fulfill the expectations of the other side, the income ledger as well. It is well known that foreign policy is a political and not a service institution, but still the income which in the course of its activity is drawn for the debit of the state budget is not negligible. In the majority of cases income comes in hard currency instead of forints. We consider an important achievement that what was budgeted for 1985 by the higher financial leadership; we have been able to not only fulfil in terms of income, but have even exceeded by 15 percent. The bulk of our income, altogether 871 million forints, has stemmed from the many individual and peculiar services offered by foreign representation activity. Nearly 770 million forints of the sum -- this is roughly $15.5 million -- is income from the so-called consulate activities like stamp duties and visa related income. Income stremming from other activities of the foreign missions is also a little over 100 million forints.

[Bernath] The year 1985 was not an ordinary year in the life of Hungarian foreign policy. Matyas Szuros listed some of the most important events, because of shortage of time.

[Szuros] The year 1985 was an outstanding year in Hungarian foreign policy activities; it was in 1985 that the Warsaw Pact's validity was extended. Regarding CEMA we signed the Complex Technical, Scientific Development Program to the Year 2000. Janos Kadar met several leaders of the socialist countries and these were extraordinarily important talks. In addition to these, important talks were held with the leaders of the capitaist world. Comrade Pal Losonczi was present at the UN jubilee session and on this occasion, too, Hungary expressed its commitment to the United Nations. Budapest also played the host to the European Cultural Forum. I will not list any more. These were such outstanding events which demonstrate and illustrate that Hungarian diplomacy and those working in foreign affairs carried out great work.

[Bernath] Deputy Ivan Boldizsar asked what the ministry was doing to improve propaganda activity abroad. Recently, for example, foreign missions were given modern technical equipment which assists in the better illustration of our homeland; they bought for example videos and video projectors. Their own video laboratory is in part serving the dissemination of information and is also for the entertainment of those living abroad. It is also used to prepare compilations of an informative nature about our hiomeland for the children of those working abroad, which is a very important task.

Professor Janos Szentagothai spike about his own experiences. During his travels abroad on official visits in the past 10-15 years he observed the regular improvement of the work of foreign missions, even if monetary means did not increase. At the same time, however, in regard to his visit to China, he also called attention to the fact that not only experts with general training were needed for the acquisition of foreign markets but there is a need for special experts as well. This however needs money; it is not only Paris which is worth a mass. The reply to this was, briefly: the organization of this, i.e. the expedition of special experts is already afoot.

To add something to this: It was also noted in connection with the financial and political account that, as a result of the saving measures, the ministry had even repaid 200 million forints into the state budget while its tasks had grown significantly.

[Bernath] This year's diary is full of events, of which the most important ones for us are Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to Hungary and the Budapest session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. Deputy Foreign Minister Miklos Barity briefed the members of the Foreign Affairs Committee, not primarily on the content of the communique and of the appeal -- this is something that the deputies are familiar with -- but on the political significance of these discussions.

[Barity] For our country preparing for and holding these discussions was an extremely great honor and responsibility. According to the unanimous appraisal of all the participants we have fulfilled our role of host and provided good conditions for the work of the session.

During the past week the eyes of the world were on Budapest. Both Comrade Gorbachev's visit to Hungary and the Political Consultative Committee session were events of world political significance. At the session of the political consultative body the communique was approved, as was the appeal of the member states of the Warsaw Pact to the NATO countries, to every country, to the countries of Europe, concerning the program for the reduction in European armed forces and conventional weapons.

[Bernath] The general secretaries and first secretaries who led the delegations formulated their view of the international situation in the communique. The deputy foreign minister said the following on this topic.

[Barity] The leaders of the member states noted with concern that a radical, favorable turn of events in the sphere of the international situation had not yet come about. The hopes regarding a rebirth of detente, which were evoked in world public opinion by the Soviet-American summit in Geneva, have not yet come about. The United States has taken measures in various areas which are contrary to the spirit of Geneva; it is continuing the realization of the plans to deploy weapons in space, has refused to join the Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests and, most recently, it announced the repudiation of SALT II.

These are unfavorable and dangerous developments because they are hindering progress on those issues which we regard as the main problems of the present time. These are: making progress in the sphere of the limitation of armaments and disarmament, the strengthening of international peace and security, the universal advance of the concept of security, and advancing the process of the rebuilding of detente.

Based on the consistent principled policy of the Warsaw Pact starting from the realistic evaluation of the situation, emphasis was placed at the session on bringing about forward-looking steps aimed at improvements. The session dealt in detail and in a comprehensive manner with the situation of the European Continent. It reaffirmed our firm intention to strengthen and advance European cooperation and the Helsinki process.

Europe has a great interest in the revival of detente and the posssibility exists for achieving it. Despite the setbacks and temporary standstills, the Helsinki process, the Final Act signed in the Finlandia Palace, have stood the test of time: They are still providing a framework and forums for strengthening European dialogue and cooperation.

The session provided a clear statement as regards the East-West dialogue: It requires its continuation, endeavoring to ensure that the dialogue will lead to concrete agreements and results. It is in this spirit that we are preparing for the Vienna meeting to be held in November this year.

The member states are for this reason urging the establishment of official relations between CEMA and the Common Market and the development of economic relations between the countries belonging to these organizations.

[Bernath] The new Budapest appeal of the Warsaw Pact received particular emphasis during the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee deliberations.

[Barity] This proposal completed the sphere of all those initiatives that the Warsaw Pact and the Soviet Union have made to the world during the recent period. The proposal complements the comprehensive Soviet initiative -- made on 15 January - for the elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons by the end of the century in a very important area. It is frequently said in the Western countries that the reason progress has not been achieved in nuclear disarmament and arms limitation is that the Warsaw Pact has considerable superiority over NATO in the fields of armed forces and conventional armaments.

The Warsaw Pact has proven with this proposal that it does not aim at superiority in this field either, and is ready for reduction and disarmament by taking the security points of view of all concerned sides into consideration. The reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments is particularly important on our continent, as the level of military opposition is the highest here. The proposal aims at reducing tension, at extending detente to the military area, and at assuring military balance on a lower, rationally sufficient level.

The proposals put forward in the appeal form an independent whole; there are no preconditions for discussing them and we are ready to examine the proposals and opinions of all concerned sides, including the NATO countries, in a constructive way. There are a number of alternatives for discussing these proposals. They could be discussed in the course of the second stage of the conference dealing with the questions of European security and measures aimed at strengthening confidence, within the framewrk of the Vienna talks on force reductions, or even at a special European forum to be convened for this purpose.

The question of verification is also characterized by an important, new, flexible, constructive approach. The possibility exists for achieving serious and wide-ranging agreement, for the use of national and international means and processes of verification, including on-site inspection.

[Bernath] According to the general evaluation, a new stage of the detente process could open up in the wake of the appeal. Deputy Foreign Minister Miklos Barity summarized the first reaction as follows:

[Barity] Naturally, we have not yet been able to prepare a final and comprehensive evalution. It can, however, already be stated that the appeal has been received with great attention and interest everywhere in the world. Statements made by leading statesmen and politicians promise that the proposals will be examined carefully and seriously. The fact that, unlike the reaction to our initiatives in earlier periods, the West has not rejected the current proposal and has promised to examine it seriously, may in itself prove to be a major and favorable change.

[Bernath] May, but whether it will or not is something that even the deputies in the Foreign Affairs Committee could only ask questions about. Do those in charge of the practice of foreign policy know when the process of troop reductions incorporated in the appeal might reach us? The essence of the reply given by Matyas Szuros is that we must be very rigorous in taking reality as our point of departure; we are waiting for the West's reply and negotiations can only begin if NATO responds favorably. If the negotiations were to reach a favorable conclusion, the process of troop reductions and arms limitation could reach Hungary soon afterwards. However, at the moment we are only at the very beginning of this road.

REAGAN TONE ON USSR ARMS PROPOSAL 'FAVORABLE'

LD200943 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0400 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Report by Elemer Csak in New York]

[Text] The U.S. President has spoken in an usually favorable tone about the most recent USSR disarmament proposals. Elemer Csak reports from New York.

It is a new development in the relationship between the two great powers that in the recent past the USSR has submitted a series of proposas, said Reagan, and he added: The most important of these is the proposal which the USSR made in Geneva for the reduction of nuclear weapons. The United States cannot accept the plan without certain changes, yet the proposal shows that Moscow has resolved to make serious efforts, stated the President. Mutual will can lead to a turning point, continued Reagan, and he expressed his conviction that the atmosphere is favorable for a serious exchange of views. The U.S. President reiterated his readiness for the summit meeting planned for this year, and urged that the meeting to prepare this should be held at a location according to choice. On the topic of the problem of disarmament, the U.S. President this time did not accuse the USSR of armament, and he stated that on his part he is ready to seize every means to reduce of nuclear weapons.

ECONOMIC, SCIENTIFIC PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH UK

LD191839 Budapest MTI in English 1454 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Budapest, June 19 (MTI) -- The Hungarian-British Joint Committee for Economic, Industrial, Technical and Scientific Cooperation held its annual session in London from June 17 to 19, 1986. The protocol on the session was signed by Tibor Antalpeter, head of department at the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Trade, and Alistair Hunter, head of department at the British Department of Trade and Industry.

The protocol states that over the past three years Hungarian export to Britian has almost doubled and British sales to Hungary increased by 40 percent. The share of goods made under cooperation deals continued to increase and amounted to some 19 percent in Hungarian exports last year. New business relations have been established between the two countries. In an effort to promote more balanced trade turnover the British side granted additional import licences for certain Hungarian goods. To promote cooperation in energy utilization and saving the joint commitee has set up a separate work group. The head of the Hungarian delegation met Alan Clark, minister of state for trade and industry, and Timothy Raison, minister of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs.

SEJM DEBATES LABOR CODE AMENDMENT

LD191751 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Excerpts] At 1230 GMT the Sejm ended its 2-day debate. Today there was a first reading of the draft amendment of the law concerning the labor code. The draft law was presented by the minister of labor, wages, and social affairs, Stanislaw Gebala.

After a discussion during which deputies expressed their views on the draft legal document, the draft was sent to be examined by Sejm commissions.

The last point on the agenda of the Sijm's 2-day debate were deputies' written and oral questions.

Gebula Speaks

LD191752 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 19 Jun 86

["Gebala Speech (abridged)" -- PAP headline; at 19 June session of the Sejm in Warsaw]

[Text] Warsaw, June 19: Over the past two years -- as a result of the reforms in the national economy -- state-run enterprises and other factories achieved a status of independent and self-governing bodies operating in tune with the principle of self-financing and being in a position to allocate funds for remuneration and to choose ways of distributing them.

Factory remuneration systems cover more than 6,200 plants with about 6.4 million employees. The process of introducing them is still under way. A return to the previous and obligatory ways of remunerating, connected with particular industrial branches, could waste the achievements of the two-year period of transforming the consciousness and economic education of employees in accordance with a slogan: Both the Pays and Their Increases Should Depend Only on Quantity and Quality of Work and Economic Effects of an Enterprise.

The government presented a bill which in the best way matches the need to preserve the to-date achievements of the collective labour contracts with the principles of economic reform.

The bill also provides for new solutions which are to adapt collective labour contracts to the new legal, economic and social conditions. It has been required that collective contracts should be compatible with law and social and economic policy of the state formulated by the Sejm in the national socio-economic plan.

The law settles the issue of solving disputes and includes a proposal to exclude the right to start a collective dispute still in the period of passing and registering the law. The government is of the opinion that actions concerning negotiations on contracts should take place in an atmosphere of public peace.

The most profound modifications concern functions of a collective contract in enterprises operating in the system of the economic reform.

Thus it is expected to set up a two-level system of collective contracts, namely, a contract for an industrial branch and department and a contract in an enterprise connected with the first one.

The bill grants broad powers to factory agreements. They are to define, among other things, tasks aiming to improve results achieved by a factory and to strengthen work discipline and joint actions to fulfil enterprises' plans and to obtain more financial means.

It is necessary, according to the government, to fix the volume of wage components in collective contracts and factory agreements by dint of the work evaluation method, as the latter provides the way to a gradual but comprehensive putting to rights of the extremely complex wage relations in enterprises, branches, professionals and on a national scale.

The government wants to put the matter clearly -- in connection with striking up collective contracts there can be no escaping from the mechanisms of raising the remuneration based on self-financing, set in the new economic system, and on the motivation wage function, tying the volume of remuneration to the work output.

The draft leaves powers to a considerable part of enterprises to pursue their own wage policies, based on the self-financing principle while, generally, the draft respects the inalienable rights of the trade unions to represent the economic and social service interests of the working people, matching these powers with the remaining functions of the trade unions.

The draft stipulates for an important part to be played by the branch and professional contracts in putting the wage proportions to rights, barring, on the other hand, a rebirth of the practice of giving arbitrary priority to the group interests to the detriment to the social ones.

COMMENTARY ON LETTER TO REAGAN REGARDING KUKLINSKI

LD191834 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Alojyz Mazewski, chairman of the Congress of the American Polonia [Poles living abroad], was offended by the Department of State statement on Kuklinski, an American spy, which, we quote: Does not answer many questions important to Poles and Americans of Polish origin! In connection with this, the Voice of America reports, he sent a letter to President Reagan in which he asked why Kuklinski could not find a job after his arrival in the United States; why U.S. broadcasting stations have not yet interviewed him; and finally, why solidarity was not warned about the planned declaration of martial law.

Had Mr Mazewski acquainted himself with the Polish Government press spokesman's statements, he would not have had to pretend to be absolutely naive and would have understood Washington's embarassment. However, one ought to agree with one statement by the chairman of American Polonia, namely, we quote: The trust and friendship of the Polish nation toward America has been undermined! Let us add: Toward the U.S. Administration, and not for the first time.

CZECHOSLOVAK-ROMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY TALKS END

LD192047 Prague CTK in English 1620 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest June 19 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak and Romanian officials ended here today consultations of the Czechoslovak and Romanian foreign ministries. The officials, Czechoslovak First Deputy Foreign Minister Jindrich Rehorek and Romanian Deputy Foreign Minister Constantin Oancea, discussed further development of bilateral relations and topical world affairs. During his stay here, Jindrich Rehorek had also talks with Romanian Foreign Minister Ilie Vaduva.

MAMULA RECEPTION FOCUSES ON BILATERAL COOPERATION

LD182127 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1719 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest 18 Jun (TANJUA) -- Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania and supreme commander of its Armed Forces, received Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, in Bucharest today. Mamula has been paying a visit to the Romanian Armed Forces since Monday. In a friendly atmosphere the two sides exchanged views of bilateral cooperation, as well as on some aspects of the present international situation. The reception was attended by Colonel General Vasile Milea, Romanian minister of national defense, and his assistants, Lieutenant General Victor Stanculescu and Lieutenant General Ilie Ceausescu. The reception was also attended by Lieutenant Colonel General Svetislav Popovic, assistant federal secretary for National defense, and Milos Melovski, SFRY ambassador to Romania.

During the third day of its Romanian visit the Yugoslav People's Army delegation, led by Federal Secretary for National Defense Branko Mamula, visited a number of cultural and historic monuments near Brasov and Pitesti, the Mihai Viteazul school for training tank drivers. After the final talks between Federal Secretary Mamula and his host, Romanian Defense Minister Vasile Milea, tomorrow afternoon, the Yugoslav People's Army delegation will end its visit to Romania.

Military Delegation Departs

AU191757 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1656 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/6/1986 -- A military delegation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, headed by Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defence of the SFR of Yugoslavia, that visited Romania, left Bucharest on June 19 in the afternoon. On leaving, the Yugoslav guests were saluted at the Otopeni airport by Colonel General Vasile Milea, Romanian minister of national defence, by deputy ministers, generals and high-ranking officers.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES PALESTINIAN DELEGATION

AU191528 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1452 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/6/1986 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received on June 19, a Palestinian parliamentary delegation, headed by Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih, chairman of the Palestinian National Council, who are paying a visit to Romania as guests of the Grand National Assembly.

The head of the delegation conveyed Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu a warm salute from Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, from the PLO leaders, as well as best wishes of good health and happiness, new successes in the activity at head of the RCP and Romanian state, of prosperity for the Romanian people.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the message and conveyed Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and the PLO leaders a friendly salute and best wishes, and the Palestinian people successes in the struggle for peace, for the creation of an independent state of their own.

The chairman of the Palestinian National Council was highly appreciative of Romania's and President Nicolae Ceausescu's actions and initiatives supporting the resolution of the Palestinian issue, the attainment of the Palestinian people's legitimate aspirations.

During the interview, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, stress was laid on the good relations of friendship, collaboration and solidarity between the Romanian people and the Palestinian people, and the wish was expressed to further develop these relations, to the mutual benefit, in the interests of the general cause of international peace, security, collaboration and understanding. Views were also exchanged on current aspects of the international situation, especially on latest developments in the Mideast.

President Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated Romania's steadfast position on the political, negotiated settlement of the issues in the Middle East, based on Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the wake of the 1967 war, of the resolution of the Palestinian people issue through the recognition of its right to self-determination -- including the creation of its own independent state -- and the ensurance of the existence, integrity and sovereignty of all states in the area.

The importance was stressed of calling an international conference, under the UN aegis, attended by all concerned parties, including the PLO, the USSR and the USA, other permanent members of the Security Council, other states which can contribute to the positive resolution of the questions in that region.

During the interview the significance was underlined of strengthening the PLO's unity and organizational force, of developing collaboration among Arab countries -- essential requisites for the settlement of the Mideast situation.

Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, and 'Izzat 'Abd al-Rabb, permanent representative of the PLO in Bucharest, attended the interview.

Al-Sa'ih Meets With Press

AU191736 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1716 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/6/1986 -- At a news conference held in Bucharest on June 19, the head of a Palestinian parliamentary delegation, Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih now visiting Romania, expressed his profound satisfaction at having been received by President Nicolae Ceausescu, an excellent expression of the relations between the PLO and Romania. The guest pointed out the appreciation enjoyed by President Nicolae Ceausescu's sustained concern over the just and durable settlement of the Mideast situation, including the Palestinian issue. Hence, he showed the Palestinian people, the PLO had warmly hailed Romania's and President Nicolae Ceausescu's proposal on the organization of an international conference to discuss all the aspects of the conflict in that region, and the Palestinian issue in particular.

I note, the collocutor underscored, that President Nicolae Ceausescu had been the first head of state to have advanced such a proposal, as far back as 1978, and I consider this initiative is the only one to lead to a just resolution of the intricate issues in the region, including the situation of the Palestinian people. He hoped that Romania's demarches on Mideast questions, on peace problems at large, will yield good, tangible results. The head of the delegation pointed to the fine relations between the Palestanian and Romanian parliaments, their close collaboration, bilaterally and internationally alike.

U.S. SHIPS CALL AT CONSTANTA; ADMIRAL VISITS

AU190907 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 Jun 86 p 3

[Text] The U.S. ships Coronado and Pharris called at the port of Constanta on Monday morning, 16 June. That same day, the U.S. commander, Vice Admiral Frank B. Kelso, accompanied by a group of U.S. officers, paid courtesy calls on the mayor of Constanta municipality and the Navy commander. The guests laid a floral wreath at the Victory Monument in Constanta and visited the Marine Museum and the Romanian seashore on the Black Sea. In attendance was Roger Kirk, the U.S. ambassador to Romanian.

Ships Depart

AU191801 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1703 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/6/1986 -- On June 19 in the morning the U.S. ships Coronado and Pharris left the Romanian territorial waters after visiting the Constanta port. While in Romania the head of the cruise, vice Admiral Frank B. Kelso, and a group of U.S. officers called on Colonel General Vasile Milea, minister of national defence of the Socialist Republic of Romania. The crews visited historic monuments as well as cultural and tourist attractions in the Constanta municipality and on the Romanian coast of the Black Sea.

DECREE ON PRICE COMMITTEE CHAIRMANSHIP

AU190703 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0651 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 19/6/1986 -- Under a presidential decree Aneta Spornic is appointed to the office of Deputy Prime Minister of Romania and is released from the office of President of the State Price Committee. Ion Patan is appointed chairman of the State Price Committee.

ZARKOVIC ASSESSES LCY INTERCONGRESS ACTIVITY

LD191501 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1015 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Jun (TANJUG) -- The forthcoming 13th LCY Congress is expected to enhance the awareness in society that difficult problems facing us cannot be resolved except by increased efforts, better performance, and more courage on our part in tackling them. This task will be easier since in the intercongress period, and after the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee, in particular, the League of Communists succeeded in providing full insight into the causes of the crisis, pointed to the ways out of the difficulties, and did a great deal in stimulating overall social activities.

This is how Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, assessed the LCY's activity in the period between the two congresses and formulated the tasks of the 13th LCY Congress in an interview for Yugoslav television.

Admittedly, he said, it was with considerable delay that the LC became aware of and exposed the tendencies which led to the economic crisis. It also showed inadequate determination in its reaction to the mounting voluntariasm in the economic sphere. It is also true that, rather belatedly, the LC sounded the alarm signal for a more resolute confrontation with some tendencies which tended to distort the fundamental aspects of socioeconomic relations as established by the SFRY Constitution and the resolutions of the 10th and 11th LCY Congresses.

In the course of the preparations for the 13th congress the LCY Central Committee paid particular attention to the following three tasks -- to stimulate and accelerate the development of socialist self-mangement, to accelerate the activities aimed at strengthening the unity of both our entire community and the LCY, and to create conditions for the speedier abandonment of the extensive type of economic activity.

If this is to be achieved the LC must, Zarkovic stressed, make changes in its composition and its manner of work. It must, to a greater extent, be representative of the working class and working people and of their interests and views, it must democratize its internal relations and at the same time it must strive toward greater unity on the principles of democratic centralism. It is of particular importance that in the period to come the party acts in a more resolute and fighting manner. The strength of our opponents does not stem from their numbers or the forcefulness of their ideas but, above all, from our weaknesses.

The great weakness of the LC lies in its inadequate activity in implementing its own stance and conclusion.

For, he noted, any conclusions and decisions are worth the extent to which they are implemented in practice. If they are not carried out all the efforts invested in preparing them are futile. Our weakest point, Zarkovic stressed, is the lack of action and unity within the LC in the sense that there is no united action in carrying out the policies we all agreed upon. Unfortunately this weakness is not characteristic of the LC alone -- society as a whole seems to be afflicted by them since many normative acts, both legal and self-managing as well as laws fail to be enacted.

One of the reasons behind the LC's inefficiency is the fact that as a result of the loosening of the principle of democratic centralism, some organizations and communists in them are behaving as if the adopted stance and decisions are no concern of theirs. In the coming period the LC must base its activity on the fact that it will be able to enhance its tarnished reputation as the vanguard of the working class to the extent to which it is capable and to change the situation and develop practical activity and not just to the extent to which it is capable of describing them. Of course, Zarkovic stressed, this is closely connected with the issue of responsibility in the LC, and its leaderships in particular.

Zarkovic went on to note that in recent years polycenteric etatism had gained ground at all levels in sociopolitical communities and stressed that there is no difference in the attitude on the part of polycentric etatism to self-management from that of centralistic etatism. Both kinds of etatism are striving to push self-management aside and to take over the control of those social activities for which people in associated labor, organized on the basis of self-management, are responsible. However, polycentric etatisms are not clashing with self-management alone but are in conflict with each other, thus weakening the unity not only of the country but also of the LCY. It is understandable, Zarkovic stressed, that polycentric etatism and its negative consequences cannot be defeated by returning to etatistsic centralism. Our unity would not be strengthened by it at all; it would remain as weak as it is in the conditions of polycentrism. Polycentric etatism, like any other form of etatism, can be overcome only by a struggle for a more consistent realization of the constitutionally-determined position of workers in associated labor.

First of all, Zarkovic said, it is necessary to strengthen self-management in basic organization of associated labor. The League of Communists will oppose all trends which try to diminish the role and significance of basic organizations as the basic cells of self-management, and it will also oppose all dogmas and prejudices about the omnipotence of associated labor in its basic cells, which try to make them only cells in a system of freely associated labor. In order to realize this, we shall have to fight more resolutely than we have so far against group-property tendencies within the organizations of associated labor themselves.

According to Vidoje Zarkovic greater attention will also have to be devoted to further development of the delegate system, since it is presently considerably formalized, as there is no regular communication between delegates and their grassroots. We shall also have to do much more on explaining certain obscurities about the role of state in our system. On the one hand we must oppose the arbitrary spreading of state authority in managing tasks of social reproduction, while on the other hand we must more resolutely demand that the state should carry out more efficiently those functions which are under its purview.

We are against etatism, but we are not against the role of the state in our system as an instrument in the hands of workers and working people organized on the principles of self-management.

At the end of the interview the president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee concluded that the period between the next two congresses should include a gradual way out of the economic crisis and opening up of prospects for a dynamic development in stable conditions. All the necessary conditions for this have been achieved. On the one hand the League of Communists has thrown light on the causes of the economic crisis and on the other difficulties, and pointed out directions of activity to overcome them. On the other hand, the awareness that we can get out of these difficulties only through strengthening unity, rather than through divisions has matured, but only through the development of self-management, rather than etatism, Vidoje Zarkovic stressed in his interview with Yugoslav radio and television.

FORTHCOMING 13TH LCY CONGRESS WORKINGS PREVIEWED

LD191441 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1216 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, June 19 (TANJUG) -- After almost 20 years, the 13th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) which will be held late this month will abandon the practice under which the highest gathering of Yugoslav Communists only approved the members of LCY bodies, elected earlier by congresses and conferences of the republican, provincial, and Yugoslav People's Army party organizations. The Central Committee auditing and statutory committees will be elected by delegates to the 13th congress.

Under a decision of the present Central Committee, the 13th congress will elect 165 members of the Central Committee by secret ballot. The candidates were nominated in April and May at the republican and provincial LC congresses and conferences.

If a candidate does not win a sufficient number of votes, a new candidate will be put forward at the congress itself and will be elected by secret ballot.

The new Central Committee will hold a session immediately after the congress at which it will elect, again by secret ballot, the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee. The Presidency comprises two members from each of the republican and provincial LC organizations, while the presidents of the republican, provincial and Yugoslav People's Army LC organizations are members of the body of virtue of office.

In the case that a candidate does not secure sufficient votes, another will be nominated at the same session and the election procedure will be repeated.

Yugoslavia's 2.1 million communists will have 1,544 delegates at the 13th congress. Almost two-thirds were elected under the principle of one delegate for every 2,000 communists. In addition, 470 delegates were elected under the parity principle. Namely, each republican LC organization sends 60 delegates, the provincial LC's 40 and the Yugoslav People's Army organization 30 delegates to the congress.

The 13th Congress will be attended by 204 members of LCY bodies -- the central, auditing and statutory committees -- who also have delegates status. This means that a total of 1,748 delegates will be taking part in the work of the congress.

Of the 1,544 elected delegates, 374 are aged between 27 and 35, while 305 are over 56. Where qualifications are concerned, the majority have university degrees (718) and are followed by workers (316). The delegates also include 226 veterans of the people's liberation struggle and 321 women.

SINAN HASANI CHAIRS PRESIDENCY SESSION

LD192229 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] A session of the SFRY Presidency, chaired by Sinan Hasani, has examined the cooperation of the SFRY Presidency with the Presidencies of the republics and autonomous provinces. Taking part in the work of the session were the presidents of the Presidencies of the republics and autonomous provinces. It was assessed that this cooperation has been successful, particularly in the area of the country's defense, protection of constitutional order, and foreign policy. It was also stressed that this cooperation should be further promoted, starting with the constitutional obligations of the SFRY Presidency to harmonize the common interests of the republics and autonomous provinces in order to achieve the equality of nations and nationalities. In the debate, the need was noted for the SFRY Presidency, in cooperation with the Presidencies of the republics and autonomous provinces, to regularly and more directly contribute to the more effective coordination of stances with circumstances and the adoption of decisions in federal organs.

PRESIDENCIES ON HALTING EMIGRATION FROM KOSOVO

LD200736 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2345 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, June 19 (TANJUG) -- The Presidency of Yugoslavia and the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) today reached concrete measures and actions for preventing migration of members of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities from the Yugoslav Province of Kosovo. The measures are the most precisely worked out ones since the counter-revolutionary events took place in Kosovo in 1981.

The state and party Presidencies set definite time limits for clearing up all suspicious cases of damages, diversions, fires and explosions in the province, which is part of the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia.

The Presidencies also instructed that all complaints about acts by the interior affairs bodies be investigated, and that the exact number of immigrants from Albania be established, as well as how the acquired property in Kosovo.

The two Presidencies obliged the Yugoslav Government to establish all cases of usurpation of public property and propose measures for its return.

The Yugoslav state and party Presidencies sent a request to the competent bodies to remove all illegalities committed during the expropriation of property.

The two Presidencies also proposed that the possibility of introducing compulsory bilingual schooling and mixed classes be reviewed, because, as they stressed, this facilitated life together, employment and mutual closeness.

Since Kosovo separatists are trying to break up ethnically homogenous villages, the two presidencies consider it essential that measures be taken to prevent Albanians from moving to such communities.

The carrying out of these and other measures should finally enable the migration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo to stop, as well as ensure the return of many citizens who, under pressure from Albanian separatists, moved to other parts of Yugoslavia.

SAWPY BODY DISCUSSES TANJUG'S FINANCIAL WOES

LD192231 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1742 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Summary] Belgrade, 19 Jun (TANJUG) -- Today's SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium session debated housing policy. Presidium member Marjan Rozic, in his introductory speech, said that the first quarter of this year had seen a revival in construction, but because of previous delays the situation in the housing sphere is largely unchanged.

"The Presidium approved the conclusions of the SAWPY Federal Conference section for information and public opinion on the need for a speedy and permanent solution to the material position of the TANJUG, which is bringing into question the ability of this organization to carry out its basic activities. For 7 years in a row, according to TANJUG Director Mikhail Saranovic, TANJUG has not had the funds nor the possibilities for strengthening the material bases of its work. Nevertheless, in terms of output, it has become one of the five or six largest agencies in the world and is among the most productive organizations and institutions of its kind.

"Speaking about TANJUG's sources of income, Saranovic stressed that this organization only has a regular business relationship with associated labor. From the other two sources of financing, the federation and the information media, TANJUG has for years been receiving payments for its services and programs which are considerably below their real cost. Thus the technical situation is very worrying, and this is also why in this relatively small collective of about 800 people, 23.3 percent have not had their housing situation resolved; we have only 2.33 square meters of workspace per employee, and personal incomes are below the level of the branch to which we belong, Saranovic said.

"The TANJUG director stressed that the agency had never in the past several decades received a dinar in subsidies, and is not seeking this now. It is only asking for the full cost price for its programs, and will try itself, as it always has, to make the most rational and efficient use of these funds and to continue to develop as the agency of the federation, republics and provinces, and of associated labour."

Saranovic concluded that because of its financial position the question of housing for its employees is also a major problem for TANJUG. Following the debate on this problem, support was given to proposals for a long-term and systemic solution to TANJUG's material problems. The need was also stressed for securing funds to finance the modernization of TANJUG's technical basis, including computerization.

The Presidium also relieved Milan Uzelac of his post as chairman of the SAWPY Federation Conference Presidium Cadre Council Commission because of his appointment to a new post, and elected Stojan Dimovski, secretary of the SAWPY Federal Conference, as the new chairman of this commission.

The session also appointed Milan Rakas, hitherto chairman of the SAWPY Federal Conference section for information and public opinion, as new director of the BORBA work organization, and Stanislav. Marinkovic as new chief and responsible editor of the paper.

SETINC ON CENTRALISM, SEPARATISM, LANGUAGE IN ARMY

AU161950 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7-8 Jun 86 p 3

[Interview with Franc Setinc, president of the SAWP republican Conference of Slovenia, by Jovan Pjevic -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] The 10th Congress ofthe LC of Slovenia adopted clear stands concerning all the most topical and important questions about the further development of the SFRY and about the position of the SR of Slovenia in the SFRY and its responsibility for a successful socialist and self-managing development of the SFRY, and these stands were also acceptable to all Yugoslavs of a socialist and self-managing orientation beyond the SR of Slovenia too. Nevertheless, there are still various questions, even provocative and tendentious ones, asked about the so-called "Slovenian attitude toward joint problems and interests of Yugoslavia," about which we talked with Franc Setinc, president of the SAWP Republican Conference of Slovenia (and candidate for member of the LCY Central Committee and its future Presidium from the LC of Slovenia).

We were first interested in his opinion about the complaints that the Slovenes live well (although there are not only Slovenes living in the SR of Slovenia, over 10 percent are members of other peoples and nationalities), and that they are therefore against changes in the system, that is, that the status quo suits them.

First, Setinc stresses, the division of the people into those who favor changes in the system and those who allegedly favor the status quo is senseless. If you ask people whether they favor the change of our social order (socialist self-management, policy of nonalignment and independence, federal order, etc) you will see immediately that most of them from every republic and province are against the revision of those achievements for which our peoples and nationalities waged such a heroic struggle and lost so many lives. Those are our foundations which we consider inviolable.

[Pjevic] Nothing has been given forever, and a system cannot be made forever either, that is, some changes are necessary.

[Setinc] Revolutionary changes of everything within these foundations, everything that has shown itself in practice to be not good and to hamper development, are necessary. This is being worked upon at the moment.

[Pjevic] One can hear remarks that the danger of federal centralism, unitarianism, and great-Serbian hegemonism is too much emphasized in Slovenia, and the danger of separatist nationalism underestimated.

[Setinc] Our standpoint is that both those tendencies are equally dangerous, that they mutually cause and stimulate each other, and that therefore one must underestimate neither of them. By the way, danger sometimes looks bigger through the eyes of fear, so one proclaims as unitarianism and separatist nationalism even those things which are not that. For instance, one can and must by no means proclaim the debate on the common Slovene cultural area as nationalist separatism, because what is involved is the concern of a people about its parts on the otherside of our borders.

[Pjevic] What is the real significance and impact of some rather lonely demands on nationally homogenous units in the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA], and why does one discuss so much the language in the YPA and inscriptions in barracks, when those questions have been adequately solved by the Constitution and law?

[Setinc] The demands on nationally homogenous units in the YPA are, as you have put it, rather lonely, and so senseless that they do not deserve more attention. On the other hand, it is wrong and damaging if the very discussion on language in the YPA is proclaimed as something damaging and even hostile. Although that question has been legally adequately regulated, there are some problems that appear in practice which we must examine and solve. Since he does not believe that animosity toward the Army has such proportions as some people say it has, Admiral Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, showed interest in the remarks of young people from Slovenia and expressed the wish to hear the young people who have both founded and well-intentioned critical remarks which are, by the way, often presented at party and other meetings in the YPA itself. Some people simply think that one should not publicly discuss the Army at all, something which has not been true for a long time now. The reasons for the small number of Slovenes in military schools are deeper, and will have to be seriously analysed, and are not, as some people very erroneously think, individual excesses.

LIBYA'S MANSUR ARRIVES FOR 'FRIENDLY VISIT'

Met by Dizdarevic

LD191639 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1513 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Jun (TANJUG) -- Kamil Hasan Mansur, secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison of the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah arrived this afternoon on an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

At Belgrade's Surcin Airport, the Libyan foreign secretary was welcomed and greeted by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Jovan Pecenovic, assistant federal secretary, and other officials.

Also present at the welcoming ceremony were Vuko Dragasevic, SFRY ambassador in Tripoli, and Kelani Dau Abdalla, ambassador of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah to Yugoslavia.

Talks between Raif Dizdarevic and Kamil Hasan Mansur will begin tonight in the building of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, and will continue tomorrow with the participation of their aides.

It is envisaged that the exchange of views will include, apart from various aspects of Yugoslav-Libyan cooperation, topical issues concerning international political and economic events in the light of preparations for the Eigth Nonaligned Summit in Harare.

The visitor from the socialist peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah will tomorrow be separately received by Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC. Hasan Mansur is also expected to meet Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, chairman of the section for foreign-political question of the SAWPY Federal Conference.

During his 3-day visit to our country the visitor from the friendly Libyan Jamahiriyah will also visit the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina. Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, will give a formal luncheon tomorrow at noon in honor of the Libyan foreign secretary, during which toasts will be exchanged.

Begins Talks

LD192331 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2206 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Jun (TANJUG) -- Talks began tonight between Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Kamil Hasan Mansur, secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

In a very cordial and friendly atmosphere, the two foreign secretaries examined some aspects of successful bilateral relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Libya and also exchanged views on their further promotion.

They also mentioned some topical issues concerning international life, on the eve of the eight conference of the heads of the nonaligned countries' states and governments.

Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Kamil Hasan Mansur, head of the Libyan diplomatic corps, will continue the talks tomorrow, joined by their aides.

DIZDAREVIC ANSWERS QUESTIONS ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

LD192004 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1632 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Jun (TANJUG) -- With its partners from the Nonaligned Movement, Yugoslavia is at this juncture involved in discussions of all essential questions related to preserving peace and security. This is completely understandable when it is taken into account that we are in the last stage of preparations for the Eighth Summit Conference of Nonaligned Countries in Harare.

This was stated today by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, at a meeting with foreign journalists in the International Press Center in Belgrade. Dizdarevic commented in great detail on all aspects of Yugoslav activity on the international stage and answered questions by foreign correspondents accredited to Yugoslavia.

In his introductory address the federal secretary for foreign affairs stressed that Yugoslavia is maximally involved in developing bilateral contacts and promoting cooperation with all partners on the international stage. Among the priorities of Yugoslav foreign policy, he indicated the policy of goodneighborliness, activity in all tasks related to the CSCE and which lead to strengthening peace, cooperation, and security in Europe. Yugoslavia is developing bilateral cooperation with all European countries and also its activity in the group of neutral and nonaligned European countries, Dizdarevic said.

Speaking about the political and economic problems the world is facing on the eve of the Harare summit, Dizdarevic assessed that international relations were aggravated, which also implies relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, as well as North-South relations.

Relations between the Soviet Union and the United States are not developing in the way we expected after the Gorbachev-Reagan Geneva meeting, Dizdarevic said, assessing that this is also reflected in the general international situation. According to Dizdarevic, because the United States has announced that it will not honor SALT II, the world may enter a new arms race.

The federal secretary positively assessed the fact that both the United States and the USSR maintain their positions on negotiations, and have made efforts for a new Gorbachev-Reagan meeting, and said negotiations and agreements are needed by the whole world.

Dizdarevic singled out international economic problems as the second key problem of the modern world, citing them among the most significant problems on the agenda of the Harare conference. He spoke of the enormous syphoning of assets from the developing to the developed countries. From 1981 to 1985, developing countries repaid $600 billion of debts to creditors, out of which interest amounted to 338 billion. Because of a drop in raw material prices, developing countries lost $65 billion last year, and because of a drop in oil prices, this loss will be increased by another 60 billion this year. Dizdarevic spoke of the danger of a "financial bomb" explosion, which, he said, would not choose its victims.

Raif Dizdarevic linked the entire complex of political and economic problems of the modern world with the preparations for the Harare summit, saying that they will be on the summit agenda, with particular attention being devoted to hotbeds of crisis, primarily the situation in South Africa.

Several journalists expressed interest in the Yugoslav stand on the election of Kurt Waldheim as president of Austria. Raif Dizdarevic stressed that Kurt Waldheim had been elected by the Austrian people and that Yugoslavia had and still has an interest in having as good as possible relations with neighboring Austria. He recalled that the Austrian foreign minister will pay a visit to Yugoslavia at the beginning of July, when reference would be made to all aspects of bilateral cooperation.

Replying to a question on the pending visit of Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, Raif Dizdarevic said that relations between Yugoslavia and China are developing very well. With regard to relations with the EEC, Dizdarevic noted the "period of difficulties" because of the ban on imports of agricultural products from Yugoslavia. He expressed the hope that the forthcoming talks on cooperation between the SFRY and the EEC will be successfully concluded and that they will contribute to the further development of cooperation.

On the topic of relations with Albania there have been no changes for the better, Dizdarevic said in reply to a question. Albania is continuing to persistently advocate propaganda and stands which make impossible an improvement in relations which Yugoslavia desires and which would be in the interests of both sides.

We have tried and are trying to develop cooperation with all our neighbors, Dizdarevic said, and expressed regret that conflicts have arisen recently with Greece which Yugoslavia neither desired not evoked. The worsening of relations came about through the fault of the other side, which is negating the existence of the Macedonian nation. Raif Dizdarevic repeated that Yugoslavia has no interest in poor relations with any of its neighbors.

Replying to a question on the recent attack on Libya and the reaction of the SFRY and of the international community, Raif Dizdarevic stressed that in every aspect of this case the nonaligned countries defend the principle of territorial integrity, independence, noninterference, and the sovereign right of every country to determine its own internal and foreign policy.

Yugoslavia endorses all proposals leading toward halting the arms race, the federal secretary said in connection with the proposal of Soviet leader Gorbachev on the Warsaw Pact nuclear disarmament program and on the reduction of conventional weapons in Europe.

Replying to questions, Raif Dizdarevic warned of the danger from racism in southern Africa, and expressed the fear that as a result of the refusal of the South African Government to meet the demands of the majority of the population, there could be bloodshed of unimaginable proportions. The majority of the population is left with no alternative but to resort to arms to achieve its elementary rights, Dizdarevic said, and stressed that at the Harare summit the problems of southern Africa will be a priority item on the agenda.

The federal secretary did not agree with the views of some foreign journalists who asked questions in connection with the "erosion" of the policy of nonalignment. Since the meeting in New Delhi, Dizdarevic said, there has been a consolidation of the state of affairs in the movement, a strengthening of unity on the basis of the original principles, and greater involvement of the nonaligned in international affairs. In the 25 years of its existence, Dizdarevic recalled, only Burma has left the Nonaligned Movement, but it has continued to conduct a policy of nonalignment.

Speaking about conflicts between individual nonaligned countries, Dizdarevic recalled the historical heritage, which has not favored these countries, and the external influences. He assessed the Iran-Iraq war as senseless and equally harmful to both sides, stressing that the nonaligned countries will make a new attempt in Harare to end this conflict.

The federal secretary also answered questions on terrorism. He stressed that Yugoslavia has always been and will continue to be not only against all forms of terrorism, but will also continue to advocate the cooperation of all countries in preventing this evil. He recalled that Yugoslavia has often been the target of terrorism, that seven Yugoslav diplomatic representatives abroad have been killed and 15 seriously wounded as victims of terrorism. Dizdarevic said that double standards should not exist where this problem is concerned, and he underlined that Yugoslavia will not allow its territory to be used for terrorist activities.

The federal secretary's conversation with foreign journalists lasted over 2 hours.

FEC'S OCVIRK RECEIVES BULGARIA'S DELCHEV

LD181754 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1332 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Jun (TANJUG) -- Andrej Ocvirk, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry, today received Ivan Delchev, deputy chairman of the Economic Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and chairman of the Bulgarian side in the mixed Yugoslav-Bulgarian Commission for Industrial Cooperation, which is meeting in Belgrade.

The talks were attended, on the Bulgarian side by Stefan Staykov, Bulgarian ambassador in Belgrade, and covered some issues of economic cooperation, in particular those relating to the two countries' industrial cooperation.

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE'S TAKAC ON 1988 GAMES VENUES

AU162054 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 14 Jun 86 p 8

[Unattributed report: "The Proposals Are Realistic, I Believe in an Agreement; Artur Takac on the Question of Organizing the 1988 Olympic Games also in the DPRK"]

[Text] Yesterday we reported on the proposal advanced by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) in connection with the 1988 Olympics. Artur Takac from Yugoslavia, member of the board of the International Athletics Federation (IAAF), who is in Bratislava as an honorary guest of the PRAVDA-Televizia-Slovnaft track-and-field event, naturally takes an intense interest in problems concerning the Olympic Games, all the more so as he is personal adviser of IOC chairman J.A. Samaranch. Together with Rudolf Dusek, our member on the board of the European Athletics Association (EAA), he participated in a well-attended press conference yesterday where he answered many questions concerning the queen of sports. We took this opportunity to obtain clarity about the most topical issue in connection with the 1988 Olympics -- the question of staging some Olympic competitions also on the soil of the DPRK.

"The IOC and its chairman and everyone interested in sports take foremost interest in ridding the Olympic movement and the Olympic Games of the problems that weighed on them not only in the period of Moscow 1980 and Los Angeles 1984, but even earlier, particularly in connection with Munich 1972 and Montreal 1976," A. Takac told us. "But now we are in an even more complicated situation because the next Olympic Games will be held in Seoul. Of course, the Olympic Charter must be respected. The 1981 session of the IOC chose Seoul in an election. We take a special interest in having all IOC member-countries take part in the 1988 Olympics. This interest is shared by international sports federations and national Olympic committees."

[Question] However, the problems caused by the choice of Seoul must be resolved.

[Takac] One way out would be a reasonable agreement between the national Olympic committees of the DPRK and South Korea, between the agencies of the two states. The IOC proposes that the competions in three to four sports (which I would not like to name yet) be held on the territory of the DPRK. Of course, the National Olympic Committee of South Korea must first express its approval of this proposal and the DPRK National Olympic Committee must also express its opinion. The adoption of our proposal would mark a great victory for the Olympic idea, sports, and world youth.

[Question] The two national Olympic committees know the proposal in some detail and should present their positions by 30 June. Do you believe in the success of this proposal?

[Takac] The IOC proposal is really good and I am convinced that an agreement will be reached.